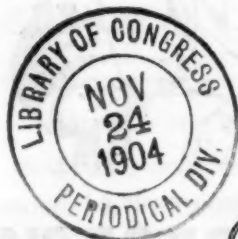


Zion's Herald



WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1904



A CHRIST IN EVERY MAN

THERE is a Christ in every man, a suggested Christ, a concealed Christ, an embryo Christ, and you also may stand victor over the foes that spoiled your manhood, for "He is able to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by Him." Amazing thought! A sublime impertinence it seems for us even to use the words. Yet the words of Jesus are clear, are they not? "I go to prepare a place for you. Where I am ye may be also." And the word of St. Paul is clear, is it not? "Let the mind that was in Christ be the mind that is in you." I see you faint, weak, simple, weary; a poor creature enough, it may be. Ah! but I see Jesus in you, for even your poor heart may become the Bethlehem of the new incarnation of the Son of God. "What," you say, "do you really believe that? Do you mean to tell me that there is a Christ in that poor drunkard lying in the gutter to his shame and defilement?" Yes, I do. His name is John Gough. "What," you say, "do you mean to tell me that there is a Christ concealed in that woman laden with iniquity, whose life is an infection to a pure imagination?" Yes, I do, for her name is Mary Magdalene. "What," you say, "do you mean to tell me that there is a Christ concealed in the criminal fresh out of jail?" Yes, I do, for it was to a man like that Jesus said: "This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise." I may see all that is distasteful, all that is hateful, and all that is contemptible in you, but I also see Jesus in you. I see the Christ that is to be. Aye, and Christ sees Himself in you. He saw the apostle of love in John, the son of thunder, and He saw the apostle of grace in Saul the persecutor. He sees Himself in you. When Sister Dora lay dying and wrote her last letter (her life, you remember, was spent among small pox patients; she literally gave her life for others) to a woman who was going to take up nursing as a profession, she said: "Don't think of it as a profession; but as you touch each patient think it is Christ whom you are touching, and then virtue will come out of the touch to yourself." She had learned to see a Christ in her patients. Christ sees Himself in you. And if you say, "This sounds like a dream;" if you listen incredulously; if, knowing far more about your sin than any one else does, you say: "I will remove all infinities from the thought of Christ, yet how can I live like that?" Jesus speaks to you: "He is able to save them to the uttermost who come unto God by Him."

— REV. W. J. DAWSON, D. D., at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.



How a League Helped a Church

Nov. 16 was a red-letter day for the Epworth League of Tremont St. Church, Boston. Some eight weeks ago one of its members, Mr. W. A. Thurston, learning that the church had not received pledges sufficient to meet its current expenses for the present year, proposed that the League organize itself into two divisions, to be known as the armies of the Red and the Blue. Twenty-five were assigned to each side, with Mr. W. H. H. Bryant as the captain of the Blues, and Mr. Thurston as leader of the Reds. Each captain organized his division as he saw fit, and began the work with much zeal. Home-made candies and fancy articles for Christmas were offered for private sale; young men and women devised various methods of swelling the amount of their respective divisions. Members of the church and congregation were canvassed until all had a chance to do something. No notice was given from the pulpit; the work was done privately. The originator had proposed that on the night of the 16th the two armies should assemble in the chapel, when each captain should report his gross receipts, and the victors should sit down to a regular Thanksgiving supper, while the vanquished should be allowed only the frugal meal of cracker and cheese. The editor of this paper was to open the envelopes and announce the results. When the time came, each division was lined up on opposite sides of the room, with the two tables between them. Upon opening the envelopes it was found that \$1,560 had been gathered, the Reds having \$820 of that amount, and therefore had become the victors. The people cheered, the chapter "yell" was given, and they each sat down to their respective meals. After a few pleasant retorts, the Reds opened their hearts and supplied the table of their "enemy" with food like their own.

Supper ended, all repaired to the audience-room of the church to listen to a very interesting program. Mr. William H. Chadwick, the faithful and aggressive superintendent of the Sunday school, had charge of this interesting feature. Dr. Parkhurst spoke briefly on "Optimism in the Church," especially as illustrated by the hopeful and successful spirit which had animated the pastor and his wife; Mr. Bryant traced the workings of the League during the last two years, culminating in this happy occasion; the pastor, Rev. Dr. E. A. Blake, spoke on "In Union there is Strength;" and Mr. Thurston closed the program with an interesting view of the future of the church. He exhorted them to be as faithful in spiritual lines as they had been in these temporal affairs, and the future was assured.

Since the beginning of the summer vacation this chapter has given to the church about \$1,770 under the splendid leadership of its president, Mrs. Blake, who is a veritable genius in that line. It has manifested to the youth that by each doing a little much may be accomplished. It has shown them that they could do more than they had ever thought, or, in the language of the pastor on the occasion, that "with a long pull and a strong pull and a pull all together," nothing was impossible for them. Dr. and Mrs. Blake have infused a new spirit into both old and young. There were never more people liv-

ing about this historic church, and never more work to be done. Many friends in New England and throughout the connection will be delighted to learn of its recuperation and new lease of life. Dr. Blake is expected to enter upon his third year of service the coming April.

Aggressive Evangelism

The first annual meeting on Aggressive Evangelism opened in Boston, Nov. 5, with Bishop Mallalien in the chair, and adjourned, Nov. 9, with a most fervent prayer by Bishop Joyce. Bishop Spellmeyer was present, with valuable suggestions for the future work of the Commission. Letters had been sent out from the secretary's office alone numbering about 1,900. Gratifying responses had come from all parts of the field. The co-operation promised by the college presidents and the presiding elders, from whom many hundreds of letters had been received, was very encouraging. It was felt that the endorsement of the Fall Conferences in organizing sub-commissions upon evangelism, was, humanly speaking, the most hopeful sign of the spiritual victory which the commissions believed was sure to come. Helpful hints and plans were formulated as an aid to the work of these sub-commissions. The suggestions will be forwarded by the secretary to the chairman of the Conference and district commissions.

Mr. William Philip Hall, president of the New York East Conference Commission, in accepting a place upon the General Conference Commission, said: "Your Commission has in its hands today the most important work in Methodism. I earnestly pray that God may guide and grant wisdom and grace sufficient for our needs."

Many of the Methodist pulpits in Boston and vicinity were occupied by members of the Commission. Among the churches thus supplied, very enthusiastic reports were received concerning the impression made by Dr. R. L. Sell, of Texas, and Dr. M. M. Callen, of Michigan. The secretary, Rev. J. P. Brushingham, preached at Grace Church, Cambridge, in the vicinity of Harvard University, in the morning, and Rev. Hugh Smith of the Commission in the evening. At the evening service 24 persons requested prayer, 14 of whom united with the church at once on probation. Special mention is due to Dr. A. H. Norcross, of Ohio, and Dr. S. H. Kirkbridge, of Colorado, for successful and unwearied efforts in the routine work of regular sessions and upon sub-committees.

The Commission adjourned with a sense of utter helplessness apart from Him who sent forth, and still sends forth, His disciples to evangelize all nations. There was a deepened conviction that we were but the delegated representatives of a church whose traditions, history and spirit were about to be vindicated anew in a mighty campaign of spiritual aggressiveness, which should demonstrate that Methodism in its own membership is a Commission on Aggressive Evangelism three millions strong.

How to Do It

From Michigan Christian Advocate.

Last Sunday morning we saw Rev. Charles B. Allen, pastor of the North Woodward Avenue Church, Detroit, arise in the pulpit with a copy of the *Advocate* in his hand, and, after a moment of strong, pleasant statement, characterizing the various departments of our paper, call for new subscriptions. In less than five minutes the names and addresses were written on card envelopes left in the pews for the purpose, and at the close of the service 71 new subscribers came forward with their orders. Quickly and nobly was it done, and it is an example worthy of emulation.

Please, brother pastor, take this interest to your heart. Talk it over earnestly with your people. Tell them we are entitled to their aid, and they are entitled to the inspiration the paper will afford them.

There is Logic in It

From Interior.

The Methodist Bishops have recommended that no man be elected to office in any Methodist congregation unless he takes a church paper. There's logic in that. A church member who is not a reader of some journal that tells



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weekly of the world-wide work of Christ's people sees, to use the Apostle Peter's phrase, "only what is near." He may be well informed about the local parish, but he won't be planning the best things for it, because he lacks the suggestive advantage of knowing what other Christians are doing in like situations in other parishes. And he is sure to be lax in all points where he ought to be connecting up the effort of his congregation with the effort of the denomination at large, because without knowledge of what the denomination is doing, there is no possibility of his knowing where and how and why he and his neighbors ought to take hold to help. The ideal church officer takes a church paper and reads it; there can't be any question about that proposition.

Renouncing Roman Catholic Faith

From the Springfield Republican.

The renouncement of the Roman Catholic faith by the woman who founded the Catholic University of Washington makes a sensation greater than her gift. Mary Gwendolen Caldwell, now Marquise des Moustiers Merinville, was the eldest daughter of an Englishman, William S. Caldwell, who came to Virginia, made a fortune, married a Kentucky Breckinridge, and turned Roman Catholic; in that faith she and her sister Lina were brought up. When Miss Caldwell came of age she gave \$300,000 for the purpose mentioned, and the divinity school was erected as the nucleus of the University, and bears the Caldwell name. Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, was her guardian and administrator of her estate. Leo XIII. gave her the golden rose. Now she writes from Rome a letter in which she says: "For years I have been trying to rid myself of the subtle but overwhelming influence of a church which pretends not only to be the only true church, but to be alone able to open the gates of heaven to a sorrowful, sinful world. At last my honest Protestant blood has asserted itself." Miss Caldwell has largely lived abroad, and was engaged to marry a Prince Murat, but broke the match because the descendant of the Bonaparte king of Naples wanted half her fortune settled upon him. In 1896 she married the Marquis des Moustiers Merinville. It is interesting to note that her sister, marrying Baron von Zedwitz, a Lutheran, also has become Protestant.

A VALUABLE OFFER

Read this number through carefully, and remember that ZION'S HERALD will be sent to new subscribers from receipt of the order until January 1, 1906, for the price of one year's subscription. Payment may be made to the pastor on or before April 1st next.

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Reviewing Result of Elections

THE public continues to study the phenomenal results of the recent elections. The Republican national ticket, Roosevelt and Fairbanks, carried every State outside the "Solid South," except Maryland, which divided its electoral vote, and even broke into the ranks of Southern Democracy by the capture of the electoral vote of Missouri. The plurality for Roosevelt on the popular vote is more than 2,200,000 — almost three times as great as that of McKinley in 1900. It is seven times as great as Cleveland's plurality in 1892, and more than twenty-two times as large as Harrison's lead over Cleveland in 1888. It is even three times as great as Grant's plurality over Greeley in 1872. Many of the Republican pluralities are record-breaking, Pennsylvania leading with a total of 490,000, while New York gave Roosevelt upward of 176,000, Massachusetts 86,279, West Virginia 25,000, and Missouri 12,000. The probabilities are that the electoral vote of Roosevelt and Fairbanks will be about 340, 239 votes being necessary to elect. Frank W. Higgins (Republican) was elected Governor of New York, by about 90,000 plurality, William L. Douglas (Democratic) Governor of Massachusetts by 35,000, and Joseph W. Folk (Democratic reformer) Governor of Missouri, by 36,388. Among the other governors-elect are Charles S. Duneen of Illinois, Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, J. Frank Hanley of Indiana, Edward C. Stokes of New Jersey, Henry Roberts of Connecticut, John McLane of New Hampshire, and George H. Utter of Rhode Island.

Political conditions in a great country are necessarily complex, and it is difficult to account for all the various criss-crossings of political principle — or prejudice — that are observable. But out of the swirl of conflicting policies of the past campaign emerges the simple and significant fact that the American people desired Theodore Roosevelt to be President, and gave their verdict with impressive emphasis. The personal popularity of the Republican candidate, as the man who "does things," is the first factor account-

ing for his success. That success is not to be considered a direct endorsement of the "big stick policy," while yet it was no doubt due in part to a sense of satisfaction, in a general way, with the present outlook of things in two directions — Panama and the Philippines. A real or seeming prosperity persuaded multitudes to vote for its continuance. President Roosevelt's good standing with the Roman Catholics contributed to the result. The Independents supported the valiant champion of the principle of purity in politics, while the labor elements considered that in voting for Roosevelt they were helping to elect no tool of the trusts, but an advocate of arbitration and conciliation in industrial matters. These were among the positive factors contributing to Republican success, while on the negative side the failure of the Democracy to take hold of any really live issue in a vigorous way, its evident disunion under a seeming unity, and the ambiguous platitudes of its candidate, with his belated explanations, repelled many of its natural supporters, who hesitated to commit the destinies of the country to men with minds not yet made up. In the view of the radical Democratic papers, however, the defeat was due to the fact not that Democracy was this time Bryanized, but that it was not Bryanized enough — some color being lent to this opinion by the consideration that the "re-organized" Democracy was beaten worse than was Democracy under Bryan. The election was full of surprises in numbers of States, and has called attention very impressively to the tremendous possibilities — and the vagaries as well — of the silent "independent" vote. Swallow, Watson and Debs made a plucky fight, but received a small vote.

Exploration of Earth's Interior

AT the recent annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Charles A. Parsons, the inventor of the steam turbine bearing his name, proposed a novel scheme for exploring the crust of the earth. The knowledge now possessed by scientists of the character of the earth's crust is really based on very meagre data. The greatest distance to which man has penetrated toward the interior of the earth, either by mine shafts or by deep borings, is little over a mile, and theories as to what lies deeper are based on study of the strata upturned in past geologic ages, and on observations of volcanoes. Mr. Parsons suggests that a shaft be sunk to a great depth, perhaps as great as twelve miles. At intervals of half a mile or so stages would be constructed to avoid the difficulties connected with hoisting from great depths, and the whole machinery would be driven by electric power. A site would

be selected where water-bearing strata would not be penetrated, and a huge brine-circulating system would be provided at the bottom to cool the shaft. It is estimated that the work would occupy no less than eighty-five years — about the natural span of a human life — and would cost \$25,000,000. As private capital would not be attracted to such an enterprise, Mr. Parsons suggests that some Government might undertake it as a contribution to human knowledge, which he thinks might easily far exceed in value anything that has resulted from the many millions spent on explorations in the Arctic Seas.

Wood Photographing Itself

A CURIOUS property of wood, whereby it is able to photograph itself in the dark, is described by Dr. William J. Russell, in a paper recently read before the London Royal Society. This property has been shown by experiments to belong probably to all woods, some woods, however, being much more active than others. To obtain a picture the wood must be in contact with or at a little distance above the photographic plate, and must remain there for times varying from half an hour to eighteen hours, and be at a temperature not higher than 131 degrees Fahrenheit. The wood of the conifers is very active, and gives pictures which are very definite. If the action exerted on the plate be owing to the presence of hydrogen peroxid, as has been suggested, it must be produced by the resinous bodies present in the wood; but it is remarkable that there is no action from the dark autumn wood. Resin exists in the dark rings, but apparently under such conditions that it cannot escape. With the spruces the action on the plate is not so definite. With regard to woods other than conifers, oak and beech are both active and give very good pictures, as do also acacia (Robinia), Spanish chestnut, and sycamore. On the other hand, ash, elm, horse chestnut and plane are, in comparison, but slightly active. Knots in a wood generally, but not always, give a good picture.

World's Savings

ACCORDING to the latest official information received by the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington, through its Bureau of Statistics, the total deposits in all the savings banks of the world amounted to over \$10,500,000, contributed by 82,640,000 depositors. Of this total the United States shows aggregate deposits of \$3,060,179,000, credited to 7,305,000 depositors. As the figures used in arriving at the grand totals cover about one-half the population of the world, namely, over 770,000,000, it appears that the United States, with less

than 9½ per cent. of the total population considered, contributes over 29 per cent. of the total savings deposits recorded. Of the total number of depositors, or rather deposit accounts, the share of the United States is somewhat less than 9 per cent., while the average deposit per account is more than four times, and the average savings per inhabitant more than 3½ times the corresponding averages for the rest of the world.

Elections in Italy

THE recent elections for members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies have resulted in a severe set-back for Socialism. The extreme Radicals, especially those responsible for the late strike, have been generally repudiated at the polls, more than twenty seats having been lost in this way. Ferri, the noted Socialist leader, has been badly beaten in Rome. It has been made clear that the Italian people as a whole, while desiring some social and economic reforms, do not sympathize with the forces of disorder. They desire reform procured by constitutional agitation rather than by violence. The power of Socialism has been crippled, and hereafter neither Liberals nor Conservatives will have any temptation to truckle to agitators. A significant feature of the election was the participation of Catholics. While the injunction against voting by Catholics has not formally been withdrawn, it has been generally disregarded in this instance, and priests and monks in their clerical robes, probably with the secret approval of the Papacy, have almost ostentatiously gone to the polls to deposit their votes against Socialism, which neither the Vatican nor the House of Savoy desires to become rampant. It is probable that the shrewd heads of the Vatican perceive the necessity of a better understanding with the Government, while the King undoubtedly wishes to come to an agreement with the Pope. Possibly it is because of the present estrangement between France and the Vatican that Pius X. is the more willing to seek comfort from an Italian *rapprochement*.

Mental Element in Fatigue

A WRITER in a recent number of *Cosmos*, in explanation of the well-known fact that a person apparently prostrated by fatigue may still exert powerful strength when a proper appeal is made to his mind or to his emotions, suggests that this is due, not to the addition of energy from outside, but to the removal of a kind of mental inhibition that has prevented the person from using the energy that is still stored in his organism. Numerous interesting facts are adduced in support of the view that the tired man, at least in the earlier stages of his fatigue, is so simply because he believes himself to be so. Fatigue is a complex phenomenon. Its most apparent manifestation is the gradual diminution of functional power—the difficulty of continuing work that has been begun. But it is held that there is in fatigue, also, a considerable psychic element. The physical phenomena that are the consequence of prolonged labor give to the mind the autosuggestion of the impossibility of act-

ing, considerably before this impossibility really supervenes. Under the influence of fatigue the *morale* of soldiers, athletes and others weakens, and they view their weariness through the magnifying-glass of their pessimism. Encouragement, it is argued, can create no force, whether "dynamogenic" action or otherwise, but can only set free pre-existent energies. Rest and food alone can restore to an organ the strength that it lacks, the former enabling the cell to eliminate its toxins and the latter carrying to it nutritive material. A psychic excitant acts in another way on the elements of the thinking brain, which are much more delicate and mobile. It dissipates sad humors and what is generally called "fatigue." Just as the conviction of powerlessness makes one powerless, so strength may return again with a recovery of the feeling that one possesses it.

Freight Autos in the Congo

A SYSTEM of well-made roads with perfect drainage is being built in the Katanga District of the Congo Free State, all the roads being intended for automobile freight wagons. Goods from Europe are taken by steamer and railroad up the Congo River and its southern affluences, the Kasai and Sankuri, to Pania Mutombo, the head of navigation on the Sankuri River in the northwestern corner of the Katanga district. The streams have been bridged, and the purpose is to keep the route in good condition for freightage all through the year. With freight automobiles it is expected that goods will be carried between Stanley Pool and Lake Moco in less than a month. The distance by the crooked river and land routes is about two thousand miles. Road-building is also being pushed with much energy along the other principal land routes. The tortuous native paths are being supplanted in the heart of tropical Africa by good roads that may be used by bicycles and caravans and for heavy freight hauling. Indeed, freight carriage on the backs of men, which has long been characteristic of tropical Africa, is dwindling in importance, better and cheaper means of transport taking its place.

Ultraviolet Microscope

A NEW instrument of precision for the use of scientists, described in a recent number of the *Journal* of the American Medical Association, is the ultraviolet microscope. The shortest wavelength of light not absorbable by the lenses of ordinary microscopes is 550. By the use of a microscope in which the lenses are made entirely of quartz it is found that a wave-length of 275 can be employed. The source of light is from cadmium electrodes. Condenser, slide and cover slip lenses are all made of quartz. By the naked eye nothing is seen through such a microscope, but by using an ocular containing a fluorescent screen the rays are converted and the picture of the object may be seen in green. This fluorescent screen is for focusing purposes only. The real results are gained by photography. Photographic plates are very sensitive to the rays sent out from the cadmium electrodes, and the detail

obtainable with wave-lengths of 275 is remarkable, as contrasted with the detail from light of a wave-length of 550.

The Hague Peace Palace

A FINAL decision has at last been reached concerning the Carnegie Peace Palace. The Dutch Government has purchased a plot of land situated at the eastern end of The Hague, behind the Botanical Gardens, on which the palace of arbitration will be built on the plan of the Brussels Palace of Justice, of which it will be an exact copy on a smaller scale. The estimated cost of the Peace Palace is \$1,640,000, or about one-fifth of the amount expended on the Brussels Palace of Justice. The general appearance of the palace about to be erected will be that of a capitol. The style of the building will be classical, or Graeco-Roman. The edifice will consist of a main building, flanked at each end by a forepart, and with a spacious central portico as the principal entrance. The principal audience room, where the Court of Arbitration will hold its sittings, will cover 12,000 square feet, being 270 feet long by 120 feet wide, with enormous pilasters of marble. Beyond this main room will be the principal committee room. Above on the second floor will be two spacious rooms, one reserved for the president and the other for the secretary of the permanent Court of Arbitration. The dome which surmounts the Palace will be supported by two superposed galleries, the lower gallery being square-shaped, the upper round, flanked by enormous bronze statues of Clemency, Justice, Law, and Strength.

War in the Far East

THE war in the Far East drags its slow length along—a trail of horror and devastation unparalleled in the history of modern warfare. The deadlock along the Shakhe River continues, and indeed it seems impossible, at present at least, for either side to force back the other from its almost impregnable entrenchments. The sharp cold has driven the soldiers of both armies into their dugouts along the entire line, and a winter's inactivity is not improbable. The Japanese, however, have made a small reconnaissance toward the east as though investigating the possibilities of a flanking movement. The major portion of the skirmishing of the last few days has been around the village of Yansintoundi. The Japanese are said to be heavily fortifying their second line of defence along the Taitse River. The Russian "destroyer" *Rastorophy* succeeded last week, in a blinding snowstorm, in running the gauntlet of the Japanese blockading squadron off Port Arthur, and arrived safely in Che-Foo, with important dispatches for St. Petersburg, but was subsequently blown up by the Russians, to avoid capture by the Japanese. It is thought that the opinion of the officers in Port Arthur as to the advisability of surrendering is divided, and that the dispatches sent to St. Petersburg referred that question to the imperial authorities. General Stoessel, though wounded in the head, continues to urge resistance, and to set the garrison an example of indomitable heroism.

"THE NEW EVANGELISM"

Dr. Dawson in Brooklyn — Eight Days of Evangelistic Meetings in Plymouth Church — Splendid Preaching Widely Advertised — Good Attendance, but Meagre Visible Results — New Evangelism Proves to be the Old — Failure, Not Knowing How to Cast the Net.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

"THE new evangelism!" What is it? In this day of discovery and scientific surprises your correspondent awaited with keenest interest the arrival of Rev. Dr. W. J. Dawson, of Highbury Quadrant Church, London, whose coming had been widely advertised, and who, with the shibboleth of a "new evangelism," conducted what was styled "a mission by voice and pen," in old Plymouth Church. The meetings began on Sunday, Nov. 13, and concluded last Sunday, the 20th.

The scheme for these special services included a sermon each evening by Dr. Dawson, a whole page of the Brooklyn *Eagle* each afternoon devoted to a stenographic report of the sermon of the previous evening, and a special newspaper discussion by Dr. Hillis and other distinguished gentlemen of the nation, on such familiar subjects as "The Sanctity of the Sabbath," "The Peril of Moral Illiteracy," "Christ and the Working Classes," and other phases of the social problem.

You can imagine, Mr. Editor, that the church people in this part of Greater Gotham were filled with sympathetic expectancy, and sincerely prayed for the greatest success of these evangelistic services. It is my purpose to endeavor to give you, as you have requested, a fair and unprejudiced account of these interesting meetings. Unfortunately the opening Sunday was the day of that ferocious storm which swept the North Atlantic coast. All of the church congregations were greatly depleted, and, of course, the audiences at Plymouth Church were much reduced.

In presenting Dr. Dawson to his congregation on that first Sunday, Dr. Hillis assured his distinguished visitor of an affectionate welcome, in the spirit of which the people manifestly participated. Dr. Hillis, in this introductory address, said:

"For some of us the old evangelism has lost its power. Many of you have felt, as I certainly have, that a great gulf has been digged between culture and evangelistic fervor. Our generation has known but one man in whom the two things were blended — Henry Drummond. Professor Drummond was a scientist, a theistic evolutionist, but first of all, and above all, he was an evangelist. In him, culture and fervor were united in ideal relations. He had the intellect of the scholar; he had also the flaming heart of an apostle. And now that Drummond has gone, we have all longed for a man who would preach the great simplicities and embody evangelism plus reasonableness; and this without any of the appeals to fear, without emphasis of a barbarous medievalism or a dead philosophy. And I trust that Mr. Dawson will not object to my saying that the explanation of the warm welcome given him by the multitudes in our country has been the fact that he has struck a new evangelistic note, and struck it true and firm."

Dr. Dawson, as he arose, spoke feelingly of the cordial welcome extended to him, and then said:

"If, during this week, we may have in our midst, in this service, the quickening power of the Holy Spirit as I pray, if our own hearts can catch anew the evangelistic fire and the propaganda spirit of Christianity, and if, above all, we may have the joy of seeing in these services men and women consecrating themselves to Jesus Christ and His service, I shall feel that this week is the greatest week of my life. My own church in London is praying for this

service this morning. Before I thus begin the first address which I have planned, may I ask every one here during this day — during all this week — to pray for these services? 'More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of;' and where a whole church prays, through the weakest word that may be spoken from the pulpit there pulsates the divine power, not explicable on human grounds; and it is for that gift of divine power that I pray this morning, and I invite you to pray for it during the week."

This "new evangelistic note," when struck by Dr. Dawson, sounded so sweetly familiar to me that I said to myself, this may be a new evangelism to some people, but so far it is strangely like the "old, old story that I have loved so long."

The sermon which followed was on the theme, "Our Duty to the Bystander," from the text, "But because of the people which stand by I said it, that they may believe that Thou hast sent me" (John 2:42). The sermon had the right ring and was full of gospel tidings, the climax of which was reached in this strong, true statement:

"Of all these vast populations around us to-day, of the million and three hundred thousand people in Brooklyn, there is not one who is not a saint in embryo; who has not a little bit of the spiritual fibre that might make an apostle, and every lost soul is an accusation against the church and every ruined life is ruined through the apostasy of the church. 'It is not the will of your Father,' said Jesus, 'that one of these little ones should perish.' Whose will is it, then? Why, yours and mine, when we go upon our blind, selfish way and forget the bystander."

On Sunday night the sermon created much interest. The theme was, "The Unavoidable Christ." A political leader listened to the sermon and remarked: "It is one of the most remarkable sermons ever preached in Plymouth Church, and, for that matter, in any church." This enthusiastic comment was truly justified by the sermon itself, as these brief excerpts will reveal:

"The text I am going to speak upon tonight is John 20:26: 'Then came Jesus, the door being shut, and stood in the midst.' The doors were shut. Not only the doors of the room where the disciples met, but the doors of the mind, the doors of the reason, the doors of hope and faith. There can be no doubt that Thomas, the chief figure in this pathetic story, had bluntly rejected the thought of Christ's resurrection. He believed that he had seen the end of Jesus. . . . And 'then came Jesus.' In spite of the closed doors He stood in the midst. Henceforth, He was to fill all things. He was to take possession of the world; He was to glide with the softness and potency of light into the darkest hut where poor men lay, into the secret chamber of the rich man's palace, and into the secret shrines of the pagan temple. He was the unavoidable Christ, the Christ who was to be met everywhere, fulfilling His great and strange work. . . . It is impossible for any one of us to order our lives in such a way as to avoid Christ. Like some great, snow-clad dome Christ rises over the landscape of human life and history, and turn your eyes where you will, in any direction, you cannot escape His presence. Every path leads to Him, for in every path there is a cross that has linked His life to the general life of man. . . .

"Where life is, there is Christ. Where heroism is, there is the Christ. Where the poor are, there is the divine Man, the divine poor Man, who says, 'Whoso does a kindness unto one of these, does it unto Me.' Nay, more, so interwoven is His story with human thought that where childhood is, there is Bethlehem; where sorrow is, there is Gethsemane; where death is, there is Calvary. . . . Whenever a man sits down to think about himself, what he is and what his destiny, Christ comes to him, and the great, commanding voice of the Great Teacher asserts itself. . . .

"If barbarities have ceased, if a social conscience has been created, if the duty of humanity has been recognized, if you yourself, sitting

in that gallery tonight, with a good coat on your back, are not a slave with the bloody lash cutting into your flesh, welded by the hand of a brutal master, I tell you it is because Christ has lived and died. All the justice that is in the world, all the compassion, all the mercy, has all come from the Man of Nazareth. You cannot avoid that Christ. You are living in Christ's America and in Christ's Brooklyn, and you are in the presence of Christ now. . . .

"I have never been in a place so dark that I did not find Christ there. I have told some of the people about the work which God has helped me to do in my own church in London. On the last day of the old year a year ago, I went down to a house where there were some seventy fallen women, to take away three of their number to a new life; and, as I left that house, with those three poor creatures, the other inhabitants of the house lined up the passageway and prayed for them as they passed. They said things like this: 'Be good. O, you have got such a chance. We wish we had it. Cannot you take us away, too, sir, and give us a chance?' And the poor souls wished me 'A Happy New Year' as I went out into the dark street. Was not Christ there? A dark place and the doors were shut, yet Christ got there. There is no place so dark but that Jesus can make light; and so let me finish my sermon tonight by finishing my text: 'Then came Jesus, the doors being shut, and stood in the midst and said: Peace be unto you. Peace be unto you.' When Jesus enters your life and mine, there is 'the peace of God which passeth understanding.'"

For the sake of Christian workers who are interested in the best methods of evangelistic work, I will give to you in detail an account of the service of Tuesday evening. The meeting opened with a gospel hymn led by a precentor and a piano. The music was not hearty; it lacked rallying power. Dr. Dawson read four requests for prayer which he had received through the day, and the audience was led in prayer by Dr. Hillis. A young woman sang, "O Jesus, Thou art standing." The pastor made the announcements, and especially urged the people to buy copies of the *Eagle* and send to their friends.

The time for the sermon had now come. Dr. Dawson is physically robust, of average stature, with black hair and bristling mustache and swarthy complexion. He wears clerical clothes. He has a good voice, the upper tones of which he uses more than the lower register. His subject was, "The Ministry of Night." It was the story of Nicodemus' interview with Jesus. The preacher's manner was deliberate and earnest, but not vociferous. He used a manuscript, turning his notes page by page, though he passed easily into pure extemporaneous utterance, sustaining the fine literary quality of his phrases; but the most impressive things he said were read from his notes. His style was simple, but his thought was strong, and his sentences were piquant and often epigrammatic. There was, however, nothing unusual about this sermon. It was useful, but not unique; prepared, but not persuasive; scriptural, but not soulful; sincere, but not sympathetic. The sermon received the respect of the head, but not the response of the heart. It did not create any throb in the soul of the listener. Any cultured, earnest preacher would not be filled with despair as he listened. Indeed, I think it is only fair to say that just as effective work is being done by thousands of consecrated men in the pulpits of this country. This is not said in disparagement of the good man from abroad, but for the encouragement of many devout men, who, without fame or notoriety, are faithfully preaching a convincing and compelling Gospel. After the sermon, "I need Thee every hour" was sung; and then, as the audience was seated for a silent prayer, Dr. Dawson asked any persons to rise who desired prayers, or who wished to con-

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A BURST OF SUNSHINE

IT was a dull day among the crowds in the streets of Boston. East winds and the solitude which a stranger feels in the throng had produced depression in the heart of a man who was hurrying across the street at a place where the traffic of two ways met with roaring and danger. A hunchback was selling papers on the corner. Suddenly he ceased calling his *Heralds* and *Globes*, and his face lighted up. Toward him came a young woman, poorly clothed, with a shawl over her head, and a laughing little boy who outran her. The hunchback put out his arms; the toddler ran to him; there was a hug and a kiss and little shrieks of delight. The hunchback's face was radiant; the woman laughed and talked in a language that the stranger did not understand. In a moment the father put the boy on the curbstone and placed the papers in his arms. The little fellow understood. Dignity was in every line of his sturdy body; manhood was written on his baby face. In the roar of the cars and teams his childish voice could be heard only faintly; but it sounded right sturdily and bravely, "Pipers!" "Pipers!" The hunchback was no longer a cripple, beaten from the start in the struggle of life; he was a strong, victorious man with the lovelight shining in his proud face. The mother was no more a foreigner in a strange land; she was a woman who knew her wealth and power in the boy of three years calling papers for his father. There came a new glory over the scene. It lasted almost less time than has been taken to tell it. With another hug the boy and the woman were gone. The hunchback was calling *Heralds* again. The stranger saw a new world. The commonplace was gone. The dull buildings and the poverty were only externals; he was not a stranger any longer; love and yearning made their homes in these streets, and he, too, was a citizen here. The world was splendid because love had made it radiant. The sun had burst forth from the clouds.

LED BY LOVE

THROUGH every avenue of appeal the Spirit of God touches our personality. The world of natural beauty brings us the impulse of the God who is immanent in it; clear conviction of truth comes to our minds; deep yearning for truth and goodness stirs in the depths of our moral nature. In all these ways the Father is seeking to lead us to Himself. There is one greater avenue of influence, however. God seeks to lead His children by love. In many ways He appeals to our wills, but supremely by the fact of His love. Here He finds us at our best, and to this, if to anything, we respond with ardor and with joy. The mystery which surrounds our way in life is impenetrable by the reason; only the heart that is conscious of Love's leadership can pursue the path with resolute courage. Nature is also shrouded in mystery to all eyes except to those which discover through the darkness the clear shining of the Father's love. The leadership of God through love is constant, and grows clearer with each passing day. We are

sometimes like little children, believing that we are walking alone because we are so intent upon the caution with which we are stepping, and so filled with joy at our progress that we do not know that "underneath are the everlasting arms." A sudden disaster shakes us from our mood of self-reliance, and long years afterward, perhaps, we discover how all the while we were being led by love. No one of us is very strong; each one of us must be led by something. Response to the impulse of the moment makes us fickle. Resolute discipleship to the dictates of reason may make us cold. Nothing less than our full response to the leadership of love can bring into our life the glow of passionate devotion and the peace of a soul that is sure of itself because it is sure of God.

A CHEERING REPORT *

IT is indeed very cheering to hear from Mr. Hardy that, as the result of the most careful investigation and the bringing together from all sources of the best authenticated statements and figures, it can be confidently announced as a fact that the attitude of educated men toward the churches never began to be as favorable in any previous period of our history as it is now. The churches are reaching and holding the men of intellect better today than for the past one hundred and fifty years; they are not losing their grip, but are greatly strengthening their hold.

A very interesting history is traced in this admirable volume. Our national life is divided into eight periods. The first, that of beginnings, extending to 1770, is marked by the sovereignty of the ecclesiastic, and the colleges were mostly for the training of the ministry. The second period — that of the Revolution (1770-1795) — was one of spiritual ebb-tide, when the per cent. of Christians in the colleges ranged from fifteen to ten. Things became still worse in the period of rapid declension which followed (1795-1800), a veritable reign of infidelity, when there was scarcely five per cent. of Christians in the colleges. Then the tide turned. The period from 1800 to 1810 is called that of recovery, showing 10 per cent. of Christians; from 1810 to 1820, the period of transition, 20 per cent.; from 1820 to 1850, the period of revivals, bringing the per cent. up to 33; the period of adaptation (1850-1875) brought it up to 45; and the period of reconstruction, or the modern awakening (1875-1900), left it at 50. The percentage is thought to be now fully 53.

A few months before his death Mr. D. L. Moody said: "From a religious point of view I look upon the colleges as the most hopeful field in all the world." John R. Mott says: "The colleges and universities constitute, without doubt, the most religious communities in our country." Robert E. Speer also declares: "Whatever view we may take of the influence of Christianity in other spheres of life, it is undeniable that among students its power is immensely increasing; and there it is laying hold of society and of human influence at its springs." This last point

* THE CHURCHES AND EDUCATED MEN. By Rev. Edwin Noah Hardy. The Pilgrim Press: Boston. Price, \$1.25, net.

should be duly emphasized, as it is by our author, who gives a whole chapter to "The College Man's Influence," marshaling the figures which prove his immense preponderance in every line of effective, conspicuous, and successful effort.

There are many most encouraging tokens which meet the eye of him who looks widely and deeply into this matter. There are now in the United States and Canada 635 Christian Associations among students, with a membership exceeding 40,000, and an enrollment of 16,042 men in student Bible classes. Between 3,000 and 4,000 young men were led last year in these institutions to accept Christ. In 1900, from 52 colleges reporting, there were 1,763 male seniors, of whom 65 per cent. were Christians, i. e., members of evangelical churches. In 1901, from 64 colleges reporting, out of 2,265 seniors 74 per cent. were Christians. Dr. N. D. Hillis declares — and with him fully agree other good authorities — that infidelity in the colleges is decidedly and rapidly decreasing, and that the religious interest in our colleges today is absolutely unparalleled.

Pointing in a similar direction is the great movement for the training of the young people through the Christian Endeavor Society and the Epworth League; the organized work for men seen in the various Brotherhoods; the Northfield Conferences; the Student Volunteers for missions; the immense Bible classes in various places. Large attention is being paid to catechetical instruction for the children, and the application of modern pedagogic principles to the teaching of ethical and religious truth is being studied as never before.

This book makes very plain, in more ways than we can here elucidate, the falsity of the charge, so frequently heard in some quarters, that the drift of intellectual men is away from the churches, that the makers and leaders of public opinion are not identified with them as formerly, and are growing more and more indifferent to religious matters. The trend is just the other way. The college man is the fair representative of the men of intellect. Statistics prove that the characteristic fluctuations of religious life in the colleges correspond with similar fluctuations among men outside, with this distinction, however, that the religious tone of the college is invariably a little higher. The personal testimony of men who have been most actively engaged in Christian work in the colleges in recent years is that there has been no time for a long while when the presentation of the fundamental truths of the Christian faith met with such quick response from students as now. All this, most certainly, is very cheering, and may well give us good hope for the future both of the church and the country.

Work of the "Volunteers"

THE work which is being accomplished by the "Volunteers of America" can hardly be measured by statistics; but according to figures gathered at the close of the last fiscal year there were 1,060,310 persons who might be said to be in some sense adherents of the movement, being attracted to the indoor Sunday and week-night services, while 2,207,233 persons

attended 11,664 open air services; 230,961 individuals were fed with substantial meals at nominal cost in homes and institutions for workingmen and the destitute, which lodged 236,042 people; 86,244 persons were given temporary relief and food; accommodations in the Homes of Mercy were afforded for 18,330 young women; 550 children have been received in the children's homes, and many thousands of little ones have been helped with clothing. The Volunteer Prison League, of which Mrs. Maud Booth is the leader, has been doing excellent work. In the past six years 14,000 prisoners, leading reformed lives, have been enrolled, and by correspondence and meetings the organization has kept in touch with 29,000 men within prison walls. The figures given take no account of the summer fresh air work, nor of the good accomplished by the visitation and assistance of poor families in their homes. The organization of the "Volunteers" is now seven and a half years old.

Where Women Vote

WOMEN have enjoyed school suffrage in twenty States for some years, Wisconsin more lately following that example, making the twenty-first State to take such action. Montana, Louisiana and New York have granted tax-paying women the right to vote in all towns and villages of the State on questions of local taxation, and bond suffrage was granted to the women of Kansas in 1903. Either full or partial suffrage for women exists in twenty-six States. In four States — Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho — the women vote at all elections. The number of electoral votes grouped in these States is fourteen. It is said that a total of over a hundred thousand women voters are registered in this group of States. In Wyoming, where the women have voted for thirty-five years, both parties strive earnestly to win their favor. In Colorado, where the suffrage was granted in 1895, the women's vote in the elections just held reached about half of the total vote cast. In Utah a heavy Gentile women's vote was cast for the Democratic candidate, in opposition to the Mormon women, who voted in a solid phalanx of 10,000 for the Republicans and for Smoot. It is well known, however, that where the Mormon hierarchy holds sway the names "Democratic" and "Republican" have no meaning, except as the labels of the tickets which at any given juncture the church decides to have cast in its own interest. In other words, the decisive consideration with Mormonism is the question of local and selfish, not national, interests.

Three C's

WITH the name of Campbell, the successor of Dr. Joseph Parker at the City Temple, London, three C's appear to connect themselves — candor, courage, controversy. Rev. R. J. Campbell is a kind of practical mystic, or philosophizing evangelist, who, not content with "passive resistance," has — with entire sincerity — embroiled himself in a dispute with the workingmen of England, whom he has described as brutal, sensual and idle, and some other things besides. This charge is hotly resented by the wage-earners, and is publicly disallowed by Dr. John Clifford, Rev. C. Sylvester Horne, Rev. F. B. Meyer, and other Free Church ministers, who regret that the workingmen should be further alienated from the churches. The exact truth seems to be that Mr. Campbell is right as regards a class among the workingmen, but no more right than he would be

in saying the same thing of a class among the "middle" strata of society or among the aristocracy. He has generalized from insufficient data, and while admired for his honesty, courage and plain speech, is regarded by the press pretty generally as mistaken in making such sweeping charges against a section of British society which as a whole is as essentially religious and sober-minded as are other more favored classes.

PERSONALS

— Bishop McCabe is launching a plan to pay all debts on the Philadelphia churches.

— Bishop Hartzell addressed the students of Syracuse University, Oct. 9, with such favor that a fund of \$1,000 was subscribed for the support of a missionary to represent the institution in Africa.

— The *Advance* says in its last issue: "Now that John G. Woolley is attacking the chairman of the Prohibition campaign committee, perhaps he will not bear down quite so hard on the churches."

— The many friends and admirers of George Adam Smith are pleased to know that he has entirely recovered from his long illness, and has resumed his duties at the United Free College, Glasgow.

— Dr. Homer C. Stuntz writes from Manila, P. I., under date of Oct. 14: "I regret to say that Miss Winifred Spaulding, in charge of our Girls' Training School, Manila, is compelled to return to the United States on account of ill health."

— Hon. Joseph C. Hendrix, one of the leading citizens of Brooklyn, where he had been postmaster, president of the Board of Education, and member of Congress, died Nov. 8. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and a brother of Bishop Hendrix, of Kansas City.

— Samuel Coleridge Taylor, the negro composer of music, will visit America and conduct concerts of his own choral compositions in Washington and elsewhere. He was trained at the Royal College of Music in England. Though not yet thirty years old, he has produced cantatas of "The Atonement" and "Hiawatha," and other notable compositions.

— Dr. John Watson, familiarly known as "Ian Maclaren," has announced to the Selton Park Presbyterian Church, Liverpool, England, that he will, in September, 1905, resign his pastorate, which he will then have held for twenty-five years. He thinks that his church needs a younger and more vigorous leader. He will devote himself to literary pursuits.

— Bishop and Mrs. Frank W. Warne sailed from New York, Wednesday, Nov. 16, on the steamer "Oceanic." Bishop Warne expects to arrive in Bombay, Saturday, Dec. 10, and to proceed to Jabalpur, where he will meet with the executive board for Southern Asia on Dec. 14, and will hold the session of the Central Provinces Mission Conference which is scheduled for Dec. 17.

— A farewell reception was tendered, Nov. 15, to Commander Booth Tucker of the Salvation Army by the officers and privates of the Army at the Grand Central Palace in New York. Commander Booth-Tucker made an address, and a letter from President Roosevelt was read, as were also letters from the governors of nearly all the States. The Commander was later on escorted to the national headquarters by a torchlight procession. On Nov. 16 he was escorted to the dock, where he boarded the "Oceanic," by five hundred Salvationists and their friends, whom he led singing

down through the pier shed — on the end of the dock speaking a farewell message to the officers and privates. With the Commander sailed his six children, who are to be educated in England, after which it is their father's intention to train them for leadership in the Army.

— President W. H. Crogman of Clark University has written a "History of the Negro Race in the United States." The volume contains 700 pages and 200 illustrations.

— Buffalo Methodism gave Bishop and Mrs. Berry a splendid reception on Monday evening, the 14th. Many pastors of other denominations were present to add heartiness to the welcome.

— Rev. R. E. Smith, of the New England Southern Conference, has been transferred by Bishop Goodsell to the Central Illinois Conference and appointed to the church at Galva, Ill.

— Senator Chauncey M. Depew, in a recent speech at Abyssinia Baptist Church, New York, paid a high tribute to Booker T. Washington, of whom he said: "I have rarely met his equal anywhere, and I have met all the great men of the world."

— The *Methodist Times* (London) expresses hearty gratification at the election of Roosevelt, giving as its main reason: "Ever since the untimely death of President McKinley, three years ago, Mr. Roosevelt, with the support of Mr. Secretary Hay, has continued and extended the policy of his predecessor to place the amicable relations subsisting between England and America on the securest foundations."

— President Roosevelt, in a recent letter to Col. John S. Mosby, said: "I have always been saddened, rather than angered, by the attacks upon me in the South. I am half a Southerner myself, and I can say with all possible sincerity that the interests of the South are exactly as dear to me as the interests of the North." It is a thousand pities that even the best people of the South will denounce the man who does not accept their extreme view of the negro.

— The class of 1870 in Ohio Wesleyan University is noted in that institution. It included John Hamilton, who was governor of Illinois; Mr. Pattison, president of the Union Central Life Insurance Company, and the first member of the class to be elected to Congress; Senator Foraker, three times nominated for governor of Ohio and twice elected; Senator Fairbanks, now Vice President-elect; George Atchison, formerly governor of West Virginia; Bishop Hoss, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; R. M. Nevin, representative from the Dayton district in Ohio; and D. K. Watson, twice attorney general of Ohio, once representative from the Columbus district, and now on the commission for the revision of the laws of the United States. Fourteen other members have been upon the bench in Ohio and other States.

— The world of chemistry, education, and engineering lost a conspicuous and worthy representative and leader last week in the death, following a surgical operation, of President Thomas M. Drown, of Lehigh University. He was in the prime of his career, 62 years of age, and was known literally all over the world by virtue of his remarkable attainments. His fondness for chemical research and for metallurgy led him to abandon the practice of medicine, and he took supplementary courses in his favorite studies in Harvard, and then in the great School of Mines at Freiberg in Saxony, and at Heidelberg, Germany. He was an expert in many departments of chemical research, and was

recognized as an authority in metallurgical operations and in chemical sanitation.

— At the close of the General Executive meeting of the W. F. M. S. in Kansas City, Miss Pauline J. Walden, publisher of the *Woman's Missionary Friend* and other publications of the Society, and Miss Mary E. Lunn started for a leisurely trip to Southern California, where they will spend the winter. Their address will be 141 Los Robles St., Pasadena.

— Dr. Benjamin S. Haywood, accompanied by his wife, daughter Mabel, and Miss Helen Porter, a sister of Mrs. Haywood, sailed from New York for San Juan, Porto Rico, on the steamer "Coamo," Nov. 19. Dr. Haywood was recently appointed superintendent of the Porto Rico Mission, to succeed Dr. C. W. Drees, now working in the South America Conference.

— We learn from the *Springfield Republican*, which has given generous space to the reports of the addresses which Bishop Vincent has been delivering in that city, upon evangelistic lines, that he has had a large and interested hearing. On several occasions City Hall has been crowded to overflowing. A report of the meetings will appear next week. On Friday evening of this week Rev. J. M. Leonard, D. D., will begin a series of evangelistic services, to continue ten days, in the same city, at St. James' Church, in which the northern group of churches will unite.

BRIEFLETS

Every man's duty is simple enough. Its complication, when it has any, arises from the man's conscious or unconscious endeavor to evade it.

We regret that the very excellent report of the City Evangelization meeting, held in Providence last week and specially prepared for the *HERALD* by Rev. C. A. Littlefield, is unavoidably delayed one week.

Editor Woolley of the *New Voice* exploits in the issue of Nov. 17 his severe grievance with Chairman Stewart of the National Prohibition Committee. It is lamentable to behold these representatives of this struggling cause in a conflict which threatens the death of the party and its official organ.

Assurances like the following, in a note to this office from Mrs. Carrie W. Osborne, of Winthrop, Me., are greatly comforting to the management: "My mother, Mrs. C. A. Wing, who is now 84 years old, and has taken the *HERALD* for more than fifty years, enjoys it so much that she looks for its coming every week."

An Associated Press dispatch of Nov. 18, sent from Indianapolis, states: "The Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Vice President-elect Fairbanks and Senator Albert J. Beveridge are trustees, was destroyed by fire today. The loss is \$75,000."

A prominent layman of Cincinnati has been in the habit of giving \$300 a year to the regular collection of the Missionary Society in his home church. He has desired to have a missionary "of his own," and the Highhua Mission, China, has accommodated him and benefited itself by assigning to him one of their best men, who is unmarried. Seven hundred dollars covers the salary of the missionary. This generous layman is adding this amount, as a special gift, to the large regular subscription already given. May his example prove contagious!

New England has heard a good deal from time to time about Congregational churches; nowadays it is hearing some things regarding an actual or arriving Congregational churchmanship. Churchmanship bears the same relation to ecclesiasticism that statesmanship does to politics. Every church should have a policy, and an expanding program of evangelism and missionary endeavor, which while it has special reference to its own needs, fits into the broader system of interdenominational advance toward the spiritual conquest of the world. Of churchmanship of this practical and philanthropic sort no denomination can have too much.

Attention is again called to the convention of the American Bible League, which is to be held in Park St. Church, Dec. 6-8. A strong program is prepared, and our people will be interested in attending the same.

A Portland bark has just been refitting at Vineyard Haven, after a rough passage of nineteen days from Turk's Island, during which her mizzenmast head was sprung and a number of sails were blown away. The bark's name is the "Onaway." That is a good name for a Christian, who in spite of rude and rough buffetings of storm, and through dark nights of affliction — if such adversities come — should on and away to his celestial home. The bark "Onaway" sailed last Saturday from Vineyard Haven for Portland over a beautifully smooth sea. So peace after storm comes to the believer who maintains faith and hope in God.

The Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Woman's College has an enrollment this fall of 178 — the largest number in the fall since 1891. Of this number 78 are new students. Nearly all the rooms in the boarding-house are taken, and the continued increase of the school will demand an increase of new quarters. The outlook for the winter term is excellent.

The New Evangelism

DR. DAWSON'S visit to this country — what he has said and stood for — has been noted at length for our readers because it has been the most significant event which has occurred in the Congregational Church for a long time, and also because he is the accepted herald and messenger of a new and aggressive evangelism for which so many are devoutly looking. The fact that he was to hold a series of evangelistic services in Plymouth pulpit for eight days, and thus practically put to the test his own convictions and methods, has been watched with serious attention by all observers of the spiritual signs of the times in this country. To this end our special correspondent was requested to study the services with sympathetic interest and to report the same impartially. Just this he has done, and the very interesting and profitable report will be found elsewhere. The editor has read daily the full report of the sermons which have appeared in the *Brooklyn Eagle*, and is forced to the following conclusions:

First, the "New Evangelism" to Methodists is but the old, stripped of all extravagant features. Dr. Dawson's preaching would sound perfectly natural in the Wesleyan pulpits of England (which he once filled), or in any Methodist church in this country. The descriptive word "new" is inapt and unnecessary. The preaching was of a very high order, appealing to both head and heart, and there should have been much more in the way of visible results.

Second, the apparent failure seems, to us, to be chargeable mainly to the fact that the

net was not properly cast to draw in those who were affected by the preaching. If a Moody or any average Methodist minister had been present at the close of Dr. Dawson's sermons to take the congregations in hand, we are confident that scores would have expressed a sincere purpose to begin a Christian life.

What is to be the outcome of this much-heralded "New Evangelism" to the Congregational Church? Much, we had sincerely hoped; little, we fear, judging from the results at Plymouth Church. We question whether Congregational Churches are yet in the mood for downright revival work — whether their pastors and people are ready to pay the price in real travail of soul and profound spiritual preparation. For, after all, the result will rest largely with the local church itself. Dr. Dawson does not, nor can any man, carry salvation about with him to be dealt out to churches who look on to see him do it. He can be only leader and helper. The church must feel the burden and agonize to see the people converted.

Epworth League Board of Control

The Board of Control of the Epworth League held its first session in the Monongahela House, Pittsburg, Nov. 16 and 17. It will be remembered that the General Conference reorganized the Board of Control, and that in the reorganization the cabinet, and the members heretofore elected by the General Conference, were eliminated. The board is now made up of the Bishop and president, and fourteen men representing the General Conference Districts, who were appointed by the Bishops and confirmed by the General Conference. In addition to these there are four advisory members. The membership of the board is as follows: Bishop Berry, Franklin Hamilton, D. D., Mr. M. S. Daniels, Ward Platt, D. D., J. Ellis Bell, D. D., Mr. J. R. Clark, Mr. W. B. Matthews, Mr. L. J. Price, Rev. C. F. Reischer, B. L. Paine, M. D., J. W. Frizzeile, D. D., E. B. Rawls, D. D., R. S. Copeland, M. D., Mr. H. A. Schroetter, Thomas Filben, D. D., S. J. Herben, D. D., E. M. Randall, D. D., Frederick Munz, D. D., and Rev. I. G. Penn.

All the members of the board were present except Dr. Franklin Hamilton, of the First District, and Mr. L. J. Price, of the Seventh District. Bishop Berry presided at all the sessions. The report of the General Secretary, Dr. Randall, was an exceedingly interesting and comprehensive document, covering, as it did, every phase of League work, and discussing all of them with intelligence and vigor which demonstrated that the secretary had already secured the mastery of his task. He suggested that the board adopt a policy in accordance with which the work of the central office may be organized and administered in harmony with the legislation of the recent General Conference. He insisted that a more liberal policy should be adopted, and that the office should not be hampered by lack of funds or insufficient clerical force in the performance of its work. He suggested that the central office resume the oversight of the Mission Study work which is now carried on from New York. To do this and work out other plans suggested by the secretary would involve an increased expenditure, but the importance of the work requires that this should be done. The secretary asked that attention be given to the reorganization of the Junior League work. He spoke, also, of the immediate danger of strife and dissipation of resources in the League because of the removal of the restriction on raising money for other than League purposes. It has become known that the various benevolent organizations of the church are preparing to exploit the League and their own interests. It would seem that a proper remedy for this dissipation would be for the League to provide a comprehensive, efficient and symmetrical course of training for its members in the benevolences of the church, and to itself take supervision of all general appeals from the League treasury. He raised the question as to whether the office of the general superintendent of the Junior League work had been abolished with the discontinuance of the general cabinet, and he

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DAMASCUS

REV. DILLON BRONSON.

BEYROUT seems to be the Boston of Syria. It has 23 mosques, 38 churches, 100 schools, and is the centre of the Arab book-trade. Its chief glory — though most of the 120,000 inhabitants know it not — is the splendid American College supported by the Presbyterians. This college has over 700 young men students, with a beautiful campus by the sea, noble stone buildings with up-to-date apparatus for scientific and medical study, and about \$200,000 endowment, which ought to be increased fivefold. Beyrout is a hot place in October when the sirocco blows, and one is glad to escape to Damascus about 2,500 feet higher. No tourist, however, should fail to visit the college and drive along the shore to the "Pigeon Caves" where one gets a glorious view south as far as Sidon and north to the noble Lebanon Mountains, where Sannin towers more than 8,000 feet above the sea, and at sunset gives the most beautiful color effects I have ever seen.

The railroad to Damascus is owned by a French company. French money and language go everywhere. Leaving Beyrout at 7 A. M., for five hours we ascend the mountains to a height of 5,000 feet at the speed of seven miles per hour. A sea of fezzes worn by yellow, yelling Arabs, awaits us at every station, but they nearly all travel third-class and do not trouble us. It is a wonderful journey, and we shall never forget the superb views of the mountains, the flat-roofed Arab villages, the long trains of camels and donkeys conveying freight by the old diligence road, and especially the busy city far below us and the bright blue sea rising like a wall of sapphire into the sky. We saw two gazelles from the train, and learned that some Arabs make their living by hunting the beautiful things. We ate a good lunch at the junction where we changed cars for Baalbec, about twenty miles toward the north. Then we passed many flocks and herds and black tents of the Bedouins, and a mean village containing the traditional tomb of Noah, thirty feet long.

At the Baalbec Hotel we found a very obliging Syrian, Mr. Alouf, who has charge of the ruins, and without a teacher has learned English and other European languages and written the standard book on this old City of the Sun. The Germans have made extensive excavations since my previous visit to Baalbec, and now we know the great temple of Jupiter, which was one of the world's wonders, and the smaller temple of Baal were built by the Romans about 150 A. D. The Arabs claim Solomon was the builder. The ruins are colossal beyond description, and no one can fail to be impressed by the scores of fallen columns which were over 60 feet long and 6½ feet in diameter, by the wonderfully wrought ceiling of stone, and the glorious portal of the smaller temple with its exquisitely carved fruits and vines. Every one has heard of the three great stones in a wall 25 feet above the ground, each of which measures over 60 feet in length; and of the greatest stone ever chiseled, which is over 70 feet long, 14 wide, and 14 thick, and has lain

for eighteen centuries in the quarry, making us think of some human lives, fitted by the Great Sculptor for a place in the world's work, which rest in idleness, while the niche for which they were made waits unoccupied.

After a cool and restful night in Baalbec, we journeyed on toward Damascus, reaching the ancient city about 5 P. M., the last hour of our ride being through the noble groves of fruit trees which entirely surround Damascus, making it from a distance "a pearl set in emeralds." I did not know the ripe red pomegranates on the trees were half so beautiful, nor did I realize that Arab children, who urged fruit upon us at every station, had such glorious eyes. It is not the tourist season here, so we were offered our choice of a dozen rooms in the Orient Hotel at \$1.40 per day, with a guide at any price we chose to pay, and a fine carriage with superb horses — long tailed, of course, for no Arab maims his horse by docking — at 40 cents per hour. We might have had a new carriage, all white, with white horses and harness, at 50 cents per hour, but we did not care to attract any more attention than was necessary.

Damascus, on the west border of the great Syrian desert, is perhaps the oldest city on earth, and always seems most strange to a pilgrim from the Occident. For days in the streets crowded with men one does not see a European face, and though the city has about a quarter million population, it has no electric light, gas, telephone, newspaper, tram-car, or well-paved street. Dust envelops the city like a cloud on autumn evenings, and the thousands of ownerless dogs who sleep in the filthy streets all day rise when darkness comes, and with most vociferous barking carry on their needful work as public scavengers. There are no ruins of great interest in Damascus, but the street life and the bazars are sources of never-failing interest, and our traveling companions, the mother and sister of the great artist Sargent, assured us they could long be happy here. Before we had been settled an hour I saw from the hotel piazza five tall, dignified, handsome sons of Jacob who had left their flocks for a look at the city, and Joseph and little Benjamin dressed like a sheik in Job's day strode along holding on to the hands of their elder brothers. Nearly all women in Damascus, Christian as well as Moslem, veil their faces, but the gorgeous colors of their graceful robes give life to the absorbing scenes of the streets. There is no Redfern here, and I fancy the styles never change, for there is no shop-window which says to anxious women, "Put this on, no matter how hideous it makes you look." Thanks to the Barada ("cold") River, many miles of groves of fruit trees surround the city, making it an oasis, the paradise of the Arab. The Barada is the Abana of Scripture; the Pharpar is a few miles out.

We visited the place where Paul was lowered from a window above the wall in a basket; the house of Ananias; the mosque marking the site of Judas' house in the "Straight called street," as our guide persisted in saying; the tombs of Saladin and of Fatima, daughter of Mohammed; and the most pathetic burial vault containing the remains of many of

the Christians massacred in the fanatical uprising of 1860. We also saw the show houses of a Mohammedan, a rich Christian, and a Jew. The owner of the first was at home, and admitted us grudgingly after the women had been given time to conceal themselves. We were told that he is the wealthiest Mohammedan in the city, with a fortune of over a million dollars; but this was hard to believe when, after he had received a "backsheesh" of 50 cents, he insisted on 25 cents more. His name is Abdullah Pasha, and he is such a miserly old rascal that we wish he might be condemned to read this number of ZION'S HERALD. Just before sunset one day we drove up a hill to a platform built two years ago for the German Emperor, where we enjoyed a noble view of the city at our feet and Mt. Hermon in the distance. From our high place we could see the road to Mecca, the place where Mohammed turned back without entering the city, saying, "Man can enter Paradise but once, mine is beyond;" and the road to Jerusalem, where Paul the persecutor was converted on that day which meant so much to all mankind.

There are almost no fine buildings in Damascus, but thousands of mud dwellings and some better houses which, of course, do not reveal any beauty from the outside. One goes through dust and filth down a narrow alley, knocks at a mean door in a blank wall of dirt, and when the door opens continues his walk until, after several turns, he reaches a spacious court paved with marbles, with its fountain and flowers, and trees laden with lemons and oranges, and its handsome apartments where the family lives in seclusion. The grandest building in the city is the Great Mosque, which was once a Christian church, and has just been restored exactly as it was when I saw it before the great fire of ten years ago. We paid our "backsheesh," and walked with slippered feet over the rich prayer-rugs given by the Sultan, looked again on the beautiful tomb which is said to contain a head of John the Baptist — perhaps, as Mark Twain suggests, the one he wore when a boy — and enjoyed the remarkable view from the splendid minaret of Jesus. The old inscription: "Thy kingdom, O Christ, is an everlasting kingdom," seems to have been destroyed by the fire, but its truth remains, and some day the fanatical Moslem will freely admit the worshiper of Jesus to all the sacred places of the Holy Land, and no one will be excluded from the tomb of David and the Cave of Machpelah, or even from Mecca and Medina, on account of his religion.

The saddest sight we saw in Damascus was not this grand old church in the hand of the Moslem, but the thousands of little children hard at work from sun to sun for five to ten cents per day, with no chance for growth in mind or body. It seemed to us that nearly all the children were at hard labor, while nearly all the men were smoking water pipes and drinking coffee for a living. It was pleasant, however, to see great busy restaurants on the river bank where no alcohol is sold, and we are reminded that the Mohammedan church is the great total abstinence society of this world. We

saw many men carrying strings of beads to keep their hands busy, and some wearing fur-lined overcoats when the mercury was at 80 and old Sol blistering everything like a sun-glass. We saw horses and donkeys terribly abused. Carriages drawn by boneracks often carried eight men, and tiny donkeys staggered under the giants astride of them. Strings of camels, always guided by a donkey (who is not the stupid creature we have supposed), superciliously picked their way through the narrow streets, knocking over people with their great loads of Russian petroleum in five-gallon cans marked in English. We heard the muezzins call the time for prayer from many of the three hundred minarets, and through grated windows watched men wash themselves in great fountains and then prostrate themselves toward Mecca in earnest prayer to Allah.

Our return journey of 85 miles to Beyrout was not all pleasure, as all classes of passengers were piled in on us; but when we reached our goal, we found our good German dragoman from Jerusalem awaiting us, and concluded our hardships and worries were over for a season.

Syrian Coast, en route for Haifa, Oct. 15.

NEW YORK LETTER

"HOLLAND."

THE crisp, cool air of this November morning is full of election odors. As I walked the streets of Gotham I could scent it readily; I took the ferry and crossed the Hudson for a jaunt into Jersey, and it is distinctly discernible over there. Evidently there has been an election somewhere recently. I heard men on the ferry speak of it, and most of the big dailies referred to it incidentally. But after all was it not the calmest election known for many years past—at least since the war—and possibly away back into history? The campaign was short, simple and seemingly inexpensive. But who can tell as to that? By the way, would it not be an excellent idea to require all of the national, state and municipal managers of political campaigns to make, at the close of the campaign, a sworn statement as to the sources of their funds, and what was done with them, including the amounts handled?

Although the campaign itself was a mild one in this neck o' woods, the culmination in our big town was simply red-hot. Such crowds of people were never seen before as thronged the streets in the neighborhood of the great newspaper offices where the news was being given out.

But, after all, the most regrettable thing connected with our American elections is the growing tendency to indulge in betting upon the result. But few of us have the least idea as to how common and extensive it is among all classes of people. I am told that there are election brokers who make a business of it in the larger cities. It certainly must have much to do with developing the gambling spirit in the country. It seems so highly respectable as compared with ordinary gambling that many persons—men and women—indulge in it freely who would not think of going into common gaming. Something of a severe nature should be resorted to in order that it be prevented. I think that the law of New York State now disfranchises the man who makes a bet on an election, but no officer of the law makes the slightest pretence to enforce this excellent law, so it is a dead letter on the statute-book.

Of course it is such a common offence that nobody will enter a complaint. Another reason perhaps is that the offence against the law is often committed in such high circles that nobody cares to lead in the crusade. Indeed, the man who would lodge the complaint would be far more unpopular in many communities than the men who made the bet. Why is this so? At any rate, good citizens should band together to break it up. In all probability it often influences the vote of many men, as all have a tendency more or less strong to be governed by the dominant opinion. If a heavy fine were attached to betting on elections, and half of the fine went to the informer, it might tend to purify the atmosphere.

In many of our cities the room where voters are required to register is attached to a saloon. This voter was compelled for five years, in one of his charges, to register and vote in a room directly in the rear of a saloon. Of course this is a scandalous disgrace, for the saloon is the foulest polluter of politics on this continent. We noted recently that over in Newark, in our neighboring State of Jersey, a Baptist minister wrote an open letter to the city clerk, which was published in the chief daily paper of the city, protesting against this practice in his city. The paper took the matter up editorially, and the protest became general all over the city. As a result, the offending city official came to terms and pledged the decent citizens that the matter of registering and voting should hereafter be conducted in more suitable places. Why cannot other towns take up this matter and bring about a reform in this desirable line?

I catch the echoes of that Preachers' Meeting on a Monday in October when the reception was given to our New York Bishops, of the old and new administrations. There was an assurance of abiding love for the retiring Bishop Andrews, and an advance offer of cordial welcome for his successor, Bishop Fowler. Addresses were delivered by Drs. Millard, Eaton, Buttz, and Strobbridge, and by the two Bishops. It is not fulsome or extravagant to state that all of the speeches were good, some of them excellent. But is it harsh or uncharitable to declare that the meeting was entirely too lengthy? Would not the effect of the meeting have been better in the main if there had been fewer speeches of welcome, or if the four Doctors had been limited in time? And is there not a growing tendency to over-indulge in kind and flattering utterances on such occasions? Would not greater simplicity and modesty make it easier for the brethren who are being received? Some of us thought that both of our modest Bishops were hampered a trifle on this imposing occasion. Now, as we preachers sometimes feel like saying to our congregations, if the sermon has been too severe, we'll taper it off in our closing remarks.

Bishop Fowler is to reside up on West 72d Street, in sight of the Hudson, and Bishop Andrews will make his home over in Brooklyn. There is quite a demand upon our Bishop emeritus for special services. We frequently hear of preachers pleading with him to give them a Sunday. Now there is an opportunity for many of our churches to have the services of a Bishop. With a half-dozen of them relieved from the strain and drain of the routine work of the episcopacy, it leaves them free to travel at large among the churches; and it will tend to make our episcopacy more popular among our plain-er churches. We all know that there is an abundance of work for the entire Board

of Bishops in the two ranks, effective and retired.

That was rather a unique Monday when the poet, Edwin Markham, addressed our meeting. He is a stocky, well-built, farmer-looking man, and is brawny and rugged in form and frame. He wears his hair and whiskers after his own poetical ideals, rather on the natural and wild order, and his clothes are not fashioned after the very latest pattern that would set aglow the heart of a modern dude. He is utterly and gloriously unconventional, and possesses an easy, breezy style that draws one to him at once. He spoke in a vigorous and swingy style of his ideals in the religious life. While his language was specially free from our stock terms as used in preacher's phraseology, he made us understand just what he was driving at. At times he was beautifully tender and decidedly effective. His new use of strange and peculiar terms to express our familiar theological ideas was a feature of the address that was much relished by that great company of preachers. He read "The Man with the Hoe," and others of his poems, with excellent effect. At the close of the meeting the preachers gave him a most hearty and cordial reception.

The preachers much enjoyed the address of Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman, of St. Paul's Church, New York, on "Methodism and the Social Question." The speaker can use English speech with the bark on it. It was a most rugged and stalwart address. It would have been a first-class utterance for all lovers of humanity to hear, the laity as well as the ministry. As we looked at Dr. Eckman on the platform, we were impressed with the striking resemblance that he bears to Bishop Hoss of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Some folks feel that it would not be an impropriety to give to Eckman the same title that our sister Methodist Church bestowed upon Elitor Hoss. At the close of Dr. Eckman's address Dr. Silas Swallow, of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, was called out and made a sensible short address. He is the only presidential candidate that has visited our meeting this fall.

On the last Monday in October Dr. George C. Peck, pastor of First Church, Mount Vernon, N. Y., for the past eight years, and soon to go to Elm Park Church, Scranton, Pa. (if the birdies twitter correctly), preached to us on the parable of the talents from Matthew 25: 27. Dr. Peck seems to be perfectly restored to health after his serious illness and is easy and at home in the pulpit. The sermon was a most modern and up-to-date affair. He dealt with life just as it is today in a surprisingly unique style.

Monday, Nov. 7, was a memorial service in honor of our good friend—everybody's good friend—Rev. Dr. Samuel Foster Upham. Our large room was filled with sympathetic listeners. Addresses were made by President Raymond of Wesleyan University, Dr. L. B. Bates of New England Conference, Dr. J. Wesley Johnston of Old John Street Church, and Dr. Rogers of Drew Seminary. Of course the addresses were quite different in style and matter. Dr. Bates spoke as a boyhood friend of Dr. Upham, and related some characteristic incidents of our genial friend. Drs. Johnston and Raymond gave us character sketches of this unique and humorous man, that set him in our midst again. Dr. Rogers let us see him as he appeared in the classroom and faculty meetings at Drew, and it made one wish he could have known him there. Dr.

Upham was one of the choice lights of this Preachers' Meeting. Few voices were more welcome here than his. Oftentimes when a debate was on and things were a trifle strained and taut, this genial and brotherly man would take the floor, and in a few playful sentences would set everybody in good humor with everybody else. Above all else, Dr. Upham was a brotherly and genial man, easy to love.

While talking with some brethren from Jersey, a few days ago, we were told of a strange institution that exists over there. The Hudson County Sunday-school Convention meets, usually in Jersey City, on election day in November of each year, and has done so for a score of years or so. One would not suppose that anybody would attend so quiet an affair on so exciting a day, but they do, and they come in great numbers. Stop to think a bit. Election day is a holiday. After voting early—not often—a man is out of employment and is glad to go to some agreeable meeting. The social feature is enjoyable, for the session begins at 2 P. M., and luncheon is served to all in attendance at 6 o'clock. In the evening a great mass meeting is held that fills out to the edges the biggest church in the city. Other cities might try the experiment with profit.

We learn that already the real appointing power—the laymen's committee—is hard at work, and that in this network of cities there will be a goodly number of changes in the coming April, and quite a few of them in the stronger and more influential churches. We hear of one strange case, of a leading and powerful church inviting to their pulpit—soon to become vacant—a pastor of a near-by and strong church who had been in his present church but six months, and he has notified his church that he will go. Should there not be something bearing a slight resemblance to courtesy even among churches?

GENERAL MISSIONARY COMMITTEE

(Concluded.)

FULL ABSTRACT REPORT

Saturday, Nov. 12

Bishop FitzGerald presided, and Dr. W. W. Van Orsdel led the devotions.

Appropriations for foreign work were taken up. Dr. Leonard moved at this point that the matter of foreign appropriations be referred to a committee, in order to save discussion, the Committee then being able to return to the home appropriations.

Dr. Goucher believed that the educational value of discussion would fully justify the use of the time required. The community where the discussion was held benefited by it. He urged a full discussion from the floor.

After some debate, finding it necessary to suspend the rules in order to do as Dr. Leonard suggested, Dr. Leonard moved to suspend, but the motion was lost.

Consideration of foreign work was resumed.

Bishop Andrews asked how the transfer of \$15,000, made last night, affected the situation. Dr. Goucher stated that it made a difference of about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. over last year.

Bishop Andrews moved that the appropriation for China be made the same as last year, with an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Bishop Moore strongly plead for China.

Dr. Maveety moved, as a substitute, that a total appropriation of \$131,000 be made for all China.

John R. Mott thought the strategic im-

portance of this matter demanded more liberal treatment. He wished that opportunity might be given—at least an hour—for the discussion, as may seem fittest, before this body, of the needs of China and ways and means for meeting the crisis. Other churches are entering and occupying the field, and he moved that an hour be given for the discussion of this matter. The chair ruled it out of the scope of the subject in hand. By general consent, however, Mr. Mott's motion was allowed.

Dr. Buckley moved, as an amendment, that the hour be assigned at the close of the appropriations. This was, however, withdrawn, and Mr. Mott's motion carried the matter, being referred to Mr. Mott and Bishop Fowler as a committee to arrange for it.

Bishop Fowler felt that the Committee was confronted by a very critical condition of affairs. Japan was coming up and needed careful attention as well as China. He moved that the amount of last year, plus \$10,000, be set aside for China.

Dr. Leonard deprecated any such action. Africa must also be taken care of. Southern Asia demanded relief, as many of the men there were at the point of breakdown and must have help. Africa needs \$10,000 and Southern Asia needs the same amount, as well as China. Can we give China \$10,000, and leave all the rest of the world out of consideration? Where is the money coming from? [Here Bishop Fowler interjected: "We'll find it."] "But where?" said Dr. Leonard. "Have you the knowledge of some secret whereby you can find these large sums? If so, you have no right to keep such a wonderful secret from the rest of us."

Dr. Smyth felt that Providence was manifestly leading toward and in China. Dr. Leonard was, however, unable to determine the intent of Providence unaided. But he believed that no field in all the world was more manifestly under direct providential favor than Southern Asia, with more converts, more baptisms, more inquirers.

Dr. Eaton believed the greatest opportunities ever confronting us lay in China and Japan. ["Hear! hear!" cried Bishop Harris.] He moved, therefore, that they take from the Contingent Fund \$10,000 more, leaving it still \$10,000. There is also a surplus in the treasury, and it was possible to use at least \$15,000 of this for the Contingent Fund. He moved an amendment to the motion, and that instead of \$10,000 we add \$5,000 for China. This being out of order, the original motion came up. As a substitute, Dr. Eaton moved that \$5,000 be added to the regular appropriation. Dr. Carroll said if this were done the situation would be a distressful one; if we do not have help for the work, our men on the field will break down.

Dr. Buckley had seen such conditions before. We have had debts on the Society, and the church harassed by appeals to raise them. He referred to the susceptibility of Dr. Eaton, who had just been to China; otherwise, judging from his previous career, he would not be so generous. He would ask the treasurer if this surplus in the treasury was an actual balance, if a trial balance were struck. "Practically," said Dr. Eaton. "'Practically' does not answer the question. Stand up to the rack, six feet two inches in height, and answer the question." Referring to the statement that we have a right to run the treasury into debt for the Contingent Fund, he did not believe we can do so. While heartily in sympathy with China, he abominated going into these things with a rush. At this point his time was up, and he had to stop, amid much laughter.

Dr. Nicholson moved to lay Bishop

Fowler's motion on the table. The chair declared that this motion was not the one immediately before us.

Bishop Cranston believed we ought not to appropriate less than an advance of \$25,000 for China. Suppose India does need more; are we to be blind to the leadings of Providence and the diplomacy of the Government of this country, which is working there? We need to help make the new leaders in China. Let this Committee open its eyes wide and see that whatever may be the relative number of converts in India and China, we are the moral sponsors for China, and we want to do our duty there. The giant is awaking, and we want him to awaken with the right attitude toward us. There is no Yellow Peril unless the civilized governments of this world allow it. In an impassioned speech he urged China's claims. He moved, as a substitute, that we appropriate an advance of \$20,000.

Bishop Thoburn made a statement in regard to the converts in India. Among them were one thousand from China, and he bore eloquent tribute to the work in China. His magnanimous words elicited warmest applause.

Dr. Eaton at this point said: "I will now raise my six feet two inches in height and answer my questioner. We have now, as a surplus in our treasury, \$73,000." He explained this matter fully and showed that it was rather over than under.

Dr. Buckley asked: "Why, if this is true, was not this fact, when the home work was under discussion and we knew not which way to turn, made known to us?" He protested against the depletion of the Contingent Fund. Had he known this fact, he would have voted \$70,000 to the cities rather than \$50,000. He declared that when the home work again came up, there would be no more crying: "Where is the money coming from?" For years he had had the eloquent pleas for India by Bishop Thoburn to contend with, but always, when beaten, yielded gracefully; but now, thank God! we have as eloquent pleaders for China as India has, and he rejoiced that her time had come.

Dr. Maveety urged common sense in dealing with the matter. His logical presentation of facts and figures cleared the air. He favored \$5,000 additional for China.

Dr. Leonard stated that the apparent balance in the treasury was considerably smaller than stated, as the immediate remittances for the work had not been included.

After considerable repartee and discussion between Dr. Buckley, Dr. Leonard, Dr. Maveety, and Bishop Walden, the question was ordered. Bishop Cranston asked what the question before the Committee was. The question being stated, the various amounts were named, and \$10,000 additional was granted and referred to a committee for distribution.

Resuming the appropriations, Japan was represented. Bishop Harris came to the front, and in a ringing speech presented the needs of Japan and Korea. He plead for an increase and reinforcements from America. Japan needs leaders and a grant for property. We ought not only to give what Japan asks for; we ought to give her all we have—all the religion we have. "I move it," said Bishop McCabe. "We ought to give all the knowledge of Jesus and the love of God we can."

He was followed by Bishop Moore, who said: "I think it is a great blessing that we have in our midst three Bishops who have been decorated by the reigning powers—Bishops Burt, Hartzell, and the man who has just spoken. We cannot send any weaklings to Japan—they must have the best."

The appropriation was made \$7,000 in ad-

vance of last year, to be distributed by a committee, as was done with China.

Bishop Harris presented a resolution touching an appeal for funds for the needy Japanese, made so by the war; this was passed, on motion of Dr. Buckley, who wished it understood that the money should pass through the hands of Bishop Harris and our missionaries. It was then referred to the committee already appointed. Bishop Walden wanted it limited to Japanese Christians. To this Dr. Buckley objected, and it was not done. Korea asked an increase of \$31,772. Dr. Leonard spoke of the remarkable progress of our work there, and the marvelous success that was possible with a substantial increase in the appropriation. He moved an increase of \$10,000 for all purposes save property.

Bishop Moore spoke for Korea, being more familiar with this field than Bishop Harris. We are greatly handicapped in our work, owing to lack of means. He believed the amount named was the very minimum that they could get along with. He prophesied great things for Korea.

Bishop Fowler thought we ought not to give more than \$5,000 to Korea after giving Japan but \$7,000. He would give more to Japan and less to Korea.

Dr. Leonard said Korea is about to have a chance, and Christianity owes it to her to help her along, if we can help her generously. He prophesied that next year we will have from 12,000 to 15,000 members there.

Bishop Goodsell referred to Korea's past, and its possible rise and development if given a chance. He would give to the prostrate nation rather than to Japan or China.

Dr. Goucher said that seventeen years ago we had 36 Christians in Japan and Korea, the Presbyterians had a small number, and the Roman Catholics 28,000. Now the latter have over 50,000, while we have 15,000. There is possibility for remarkable advance. But he did not approve of giving \$10,000 to Korea, and but \$7,000 to Japan. It was unwise; \$5,000 would not meet their necessities, but would inspire them to larger self-support, and it was all the present condition of the treasury would warrant.

Bishop Cranston favored more to Korea rather than to Japan, as it meant a pre-occupation of the ground against the inroads of agnosticism and infidelity that are sweeping the Orient. Korea had appealed to him since the first day he saw it. Our mission is to the poorest, not to the strongest.

Dr. Buckley obtained the floor. These arguments, he said, grow out of personal visitation and travel, and we must keep our minds clear against these appeals, or we will bankrupt the treasury. Are we going wild over these things? He named \$6,000 as the sum they can safely grant, as there are other fields to be heard from. Dr. Carroll named \$7,000, and Bishop Walden named \$3,000. Bishop Harris stated that during the year 800 Koreans have been lost to us, owing to lack of shepherds. "Where have they gone?" asked Dr. Buckley.

"Back to heathenism," said Bishop Harris.

"We hear much from India, China, and Japan about conversions. I want to ask Bishop Harris if these people were truly converted in our sense of the word?"

"They were catechumens," said Bishop Harris.

The question being called, \$6,000 in advance of last year was appropriated.

Notices were read, and adjournment followed.

Bishop I. W. Joyce presided in the after-

noon, and Dr. E. S. Tipple conducted the devotional exercises.

Considerations of the appropriations was resumed. Division 3, Southern Asia, was taken up. After some discussion, participated in by Bishops Thoburn and Warne and Dr. Leonard, an increase of \$15,000 was granted for the Conferences in India, to be distributed later. For Malaysia \$4,000 was asked, and \$1,000 for Burma; and Bishop Thoburn said he was willing to trust the generosity of the Committee in dealing with the Philippines.

Dr. Buckley spoke in hearty appreciation of Bishop Thoburn's magnanimous remarks at the morning session, referring so kindly to the converts from China, and in recognition of this moderation of the Missionary Bishops of India, who asked only what they really need, he would favor giving them what they ask. Therefore \$20,000 was granted as an increase for India, outside the Philippines.

The order of the day was the discussion of "ways and means," under the motion of John R. Mott. Mr. Mott said:

These are heart-breaking and heart-hardening days. It is impossible to listen to these appeals from the home and foreign fields without being deeply moved — by facts rather than by sensationalism. It seems to be a providential arrangement by which we consider now the question of ways and means for the extension of this work. There is no note of pessimism to be heard, however. In the last five years we have increased the receipts of this Society. [Dr. Leonard here stated an increase of \$600,000 in the last quadrennium.] We are like the farmer who stands before a harvest field and is only able to garner here and there. We need 250 new missionaries and an advance of a million dollars for our increasing work. No denomination in this country has so many members, none who respond more readily, and none with greater resources. With these two great facts — the needs and the resources — we must adopt a larger policy. Governments plan for increase in naval strength, organizing, as in Germany, naval leagues in the different communities looking to the interesting of the people. We must plan to educate our people in the same manner, it is no small task to educate 3,000,000 people. *World Wide Missions* has a circulation of 800,000 a month. We have splendid literature, but we must increase several fold the output of this literature. The Open Door Emergency movement has done this splendidly. We must aim to reach the last member of each congregation, as the Southern Presbyterians have done. We must urge our people, both as individuals and families, to give more largely, supporting, as they can, their own missionaries in foreign lands. Great gifts aggregating \$42,000,000, given by forty different persons, have recently been made. This idea of supporting individual missionaries ought to be pushed. The young people are among our greatest assets; the church is beginning to wake up to the value of this work of educating our young people. The key to the whole situation lies with the pastor. We must locate this burden upon him, busy as he is. Whatever he sets his mind upon for the church, ultimately comes. His duty not only includes saving the people and building them up, but he is an ambassador of Oae who has a world-wide dominion to establish. We must do more in the colleges and theological seminaries, and adapt our course of studies to that end. Spirituality is also a mighty factor in this problem. It is prayer and consecration that tell most mightily. "If we get the church spiritualized, we will get it liberalized," was once spoken by Dr. A. J. Gordon, and it is true. These are the things we need. Let us be true to the leading of God's Spirit on these battlefields.

Dr. Goucher rose at the conclusion of Mr. Mott's address, which was listened to with deepest interest, and suggested that the Committee bow for a moment in prayer, and that Bishop Warren lead. This was done, and the Bishop earnestly led in prayer, which was punctuated by many hearty "amens."

Bishop McCabe referred to the rapid

growth of the missionary collections during recent years, beginning, he said, under Bishop Fowler's administration. We need no special agencies to take the place of pastors and presiding elders. District conventions, he urged, are also powerful agencies for awakening the interest of the people. The past quadrennium witnessed an increase in collections of nearly \$600,000. During the previous quadrennium only \$50,000 increase was reported, owing to commercial disaster spread over the country. "This," interjected Dr. Leonard, "was due to the fact that we were engaged in paying off the debt incurred during your administration." A little sparring of words took place, during which Bishop McCabe's time expired. He was allowed to proceed for awhile, however.

Bishop Fowler thought the collections would increase just in proportion as we get the missionary cause on the hearts and consciences of preacher and people. He referred to the monthly missionary prayer-meetings and the Sunday-school service. We need a call to prayer and greater effort for the cause, that as a church we may carry this subject on our hearts; and my suggestion as to ways and means is to send out such a call, urging our people to remember the cause of missions at the family altar and in the church.

Dr. Leonard said that this was a matter that had engaged the attention of the office for some time, and he was glad to report that there had been an awakening in the church on the subject. A vast amount of such work as had been mentioned had been done. It has been done through the pastors and presiding elders; the field secretaries, also, have done splendid work. Never have so many conventions and district meetings been held as during the past quadrennium. The convention at Cleveland stirred the country, and sent forth a thrill that reached the ends of the earth. Literature of the very best quality is being prepared; some has been sent out. We are using every agency, and all we need is more vigor in using these agencies.

Dr. Buckley said: "I will give my time to any layman who will use it." Mr. Collins was called for, and after some hesitation he came forward. Bishop McCabe announced "the greatest giver in the world." He spoke briefly, but interestingly, of his early education in missionary giving; telling of the efforts of a young Presbyterian minister, when he was a boy, who left a lasting influence for missions on the community where he lived. This led to revival interest in the place, and many conversions followed, all due to the effort for the conversion of the heathen. Desiring to find a missionary map at one time, he found nothing of the kind. He then went to a publisher and had 500 missionary maps made, which have since been largely used in our own and other societies. His remarks were enthusiastically received.

Dr. Buckley followed. He mentioned the innumerable calls that were continually coming to our churches. He showed that the church had given wonderfully well to all these things, and thought we ought to cease our talk about our resources, our membership, and its niggardly giving.

Dr. E. M. Taylor endorsed what Dr. Buckley had said. The church had given grandly. Twenty million dollars for all purposes as a special thank offering was no mean effort. What we want at this hour is to get every minister and presiding elder into line, and put upon them the burden of this conviction, and if we can send out a strong set of resolutions, we will win.

Bishop McDowell wanted to bear testimony to the value of particularizing one's

prayers for the purpose of increasing the missionary collection. When he graduated in this city, he was approached by a committee from another church offering him twice the salary. He did not accept, and was helped in his decision by the words of a chum who told him he was going to India and wanted him to pray for him daily. He did so, and great has been the reward. We need to particularize.

At the conclusion of the Bishop's remarks Dr. Goucher asked that again the Committee might bow in prayer, Bishop Thoburn leading. The Bishop prayed fervently, mightily, his prayer closing the remarks on the subject.

Bishop Foss moved a committee of five members (of which Mr. Mott shall be one) to consider the whole question under discussion. It was so ordered.

Bishop Warne secured the floor, and reported for the committee on the Indian Jubilee Fund.

The Philippines were represented by Bishop Warne, who referred to his proposition, previously made, that they accept what the Committee in its generosity might give. Dr. Buckley wished to know what they would like. Bishop Warne suggested \$10,000, at least, as desirable. Dr. Buckley felt that the committee ought to have reported the needs of the work. When reminded that there was no committee, but Bishop Warne reported on his own responsibility, the Doctor subsided amid the laughter of the Committee.

An increase of \$10,000 was granted.

Dr. Carroll reported the increase recommended by the committee in New York for Europe, \$9,400, which was referred to the committee in charge.

Africa's increase, as recommended by the committee, was \$5,500. This was laid over till Monday morning.

Italy was also brought up, and an increase of \$6,400 was granted, to be distributed by a committee.

Adjournment followed.

Monday, Nov. 14

Bishop Goodsell presided. After the reading of the minutes, foreign appropriations were again taken up — South America and Mexico coming first.

Bishop Burt asked as a question of privilege that he might present a matter relating to Europe, asking an increase of \$275, which was omitted in his representation Saturday. He also said that in Zurich, Switzerland, there are 10,000 Italians, and he wanted to put in a missionary to work among them. For this purpose he asked \$328, making the full amount of increase for Europe \$10,000. He also said they are considering a union of the Free Church of Switzerland with our work. If this is consummated, it will be done by Dec. 31 of the present year. He asked an appropriation of \$5,000 in aid of this movement if carried out. In answer to the question, "What would accrue to the church by this plan?" he stated that we would receive six ministers, from 600 to 700 members, and a net property worth from \$60,000 to \$70,000 (situated where we have no property). The plan also assures our work in Venice and other places. It was granted.

Bishop Joyce presented the work in South America, at some length, with his usual enthusiasm and careful detail. It was a very glowing report, and was given with great fervor.

An increase of \$12,000 was granted for South America and Mexico.

Bishop Neely wished to be heard; he had not taken up much of the Committee's time, and he wished now to be heard. He urged the claims of South America, to which field he had been assigned, asking special attention to Panama and the possibilities in that

little-known part of the world. It is a large and prosperous state, and we ought to have a Spanish-speaking missionary there. The Canal zone, under United States control, will need attention. A Y. M. C. A. is contemplated, but we need a church as well. He moved we take \$5,000 from the Contingent Fund to be applied as a special appropriation for work in the Canal zone, making the increase \$17,000.

Bishop McCabe wished to speak upon the question. He didn't know much about it till after he went there and found 50,000,000 people with only 300 Protestant missionaries to care for them. He was glad to hear Bishop Joyce speak of our work in Montevideo; Mr. Collins gave \$3,000 toward that work; a lady gave \$1,000; and the church will be built.

Dr. Buckley called attention to the fact that there are two Conferences in South America, but our following is small, quoting figures which were challenged by Bishop Neely. He quoted the figures of the Missionary Report. If the figures are false, the Report is not an honor to the people who get it up. Our numerical increase in members in that field is not large after fifty years of work. Bishop Joyce stated that the work on the West coast was but fifteen years old.

Bishop Thoburn stated that real mission work was of very recent date. Dr. Buckley insisted that we had been in South America nearly sixty years. He proposed to show, not in an antagonistic form, the real facts. No man can explain why it is that, with the protection we now receive, we are not doing more than we are. We cannot give these amounts. We are now in such a position that we must have some sort of scale. He specified \$12,000.

Dr. Eaton stated that the other day he told of a little surplus in the treasury. He urged taking \$15,000 from the Contingent Fund. Since then you have exceeded the appropriation by nearly \$70,000. It cannot go on; the treasury will not stand it.

Bishop Joyce read some figures from the report. This was followed by a statement from Dr. Carroll, showing an increase of over 800 members. We have now, in South America, 6,905 members and probationers, and 5,718 in Mexico — a total of over 12,000 in fields under consideration.

Bishop Warren explained the work there briefly, and was followed by Bishop Walden. While the statement of Dr. Eaton was important, we must also remember that the appropriations were made with the work before us, and fall short of what was really needed. We must pursue the same course with the remainder of the work and treat them all alike, scaling down, it need be, later. He favored giving what was asked by these brethren, with that understanding.

Bishop McCabe felt we could not measure the importance of our work in South America by number of members. He showed how we had received generous support from the Argentine Government, \$6,000 a month having been given from the treasury for public education, with but one vote against it. This showed we have a hold, not lightly to be estimated. He had also received great encouragement for our work from the business men there.

Bishop Neely urged the need of Panama, especially, but he thought it unfair, when he had been quiet while other fields had received generous advance, that now, when South America was under consideration, it should be held up. Bishop Walden was right. We ought to go on, and, if necessary, scale down, but perhaps there would be no need to do so.

Dr. Jackson also spoke briefly on the question.

Bishop Cranston felt he must call atten-

tion to the fact that the appropriation made to China — \$10,000 in advance of last year — was unusually small in comparison to the increase proposed for South America. China needed it much more than South America, and if it was to be scaled down, objected to granting large sums to other fields which should cut the grant made to fields that absolutely needed the full amounts granted.

Dr. Leonard urged postponement of the Panama matter; if necessary, it could be done later. Bishop Neely could visit the field and investigate in the meantime. He then moved that the matter of new work in Panama be referred to the Board of Managers.

Bishop Wilson asked that Bishop Fitzgerald be given an opportunity to represent Mexico, as it had been suggested that Panama be connected with the work in Mexico. Bishop Fitzgerald then represented Mexico, speaking of the prosperity of the work there. He felt that a larger increase should be given to Mexico — about six times what was recommended by the Committee — \$3,000. He asked that instead of \$3,000 they be given \$6,000, and moved that the increase there be a gross amount of \$20,000, or \$3,000 more for Mexico.

Bishop Foss thought they ought not go behind the recommendations of the committee to whom the matter was referred. He would like to ask it, when the committee recommended these sums, they really expected they would be able to grant them.

Dr. Leonard said the committee recommended what they felt was the lowest figures that could be safely granted, and the Committee at large could decide what they could afford to give. They did not know exactly what the resources of the Committee would be, as the accounts were not made up at the time, but they knew that matter could be decided in the Committee.

Dr. Wing hoped the matter would be referred to the Board of Managers.

Dr. Buckley said something should be done in Panama. If you refer it to the Board, nothing will probably be done there this year. We should have a man on the ground to keep the Board informed. He did not favor the \$5,000 proposed by Bishop Neely.

Bishop Fitzgerald favored, after the discussion of the question, a recognition of the field, which might be done by an appropriation of a nominal sum, say \$100, which would bring it before the church.

Dr. Leonard held that, being a part of the North Andes Conference, it could be taken up any time when funds and circumstances allowed. It is not like a new mission, but is unoccupied territory within the limits of another field.

Dr. North thought we could not do so, unless it was so provided for. This is a proposed entering of a new field. If Bishop Neely goes there, he will have a plan by which it can be occupied. He did not believe it was wise to establish a precedent for a raid upon the Contingent Fund. For even if we have the \$50,000 claimed, we have no right to take it for work, like this, foreseen. He would like to name another figure — \$15,000.

Bishop Andrews moved that the figures be \$14,000, \$2,000 of which shall be for Panama.

Dr. Buckley named \$13,000, with \$2,000 for Panama.

Dr. Leonard claimed that the foreign work was not limited to an unforeseen emergency, as was the home work.

Bishop Neely again insisted that we ought to have our forces there. We need a Spanish speaking missionary and an English preacher in the new city who shall

carry on work wherever feasible. As a compromise he would accept Bishop Andrews' figures.

Bishop Foss moved the previous question. This discussion had lasted one hour and forty minutes, and other subjects fully as important would have to be slighted.

The various sums being voted on, \$14,000 was granted, \$2,000 of which was for Panama, at the disposal of the Board.

Africa was next considered. Bishop Hartzell represented his field in impassioned words:

"I could stand here," he said, "for the next three hours as easy as three minutes, and tell you of marvelous things in Africa. England, France, Germany and Belgium are moving toward Africa. If money is needed for railroads, mining, electric plants, it comes readily — millions are given, but when I see the paltry amount given for the redemption of Africa, my soul is crushed. We have gained \$150,000 in property; for self support, \$15,000; for repairs, \$14,000. We have had the largest single gift ever made for foreign missions. Unparalleled openings confront us. We are printing the Scriptures and tracts in different languages. In Africa, the forlorn hope of a few years ago! When I went to Africa we hadn't a single press; now we have three. We have hospitals caring for thousands of needy souls. It breaks my heart when I think of the needs of these people. We must have reinforcements; we have lost eight of our missionaries from the field. I must have helpers. I will not take your time. I am conservative — I will not demand much. I only want enough to carry on our work in the five great centres where we are working. We ought to have \$100,000, but I only ask an even \$50,000. This is only \$9,000 increase. Give it to me. My heart is breaking under the pressure. Africa must be redeemed."

His remarks were heartily applauded.

Bishop Fowler moved an appropriation of \$50,000 — an increase of \$9,000 — and it was granted.

Adjournment followed.

The session opened at 2 p. m., Bishop McCabe presiding. Dr. D. W. Clark conducted the devotional exercises.

Bishop Andrews reported for the committee on New Work — that but three applications had been made; and after consideration of the work as a whole, they recommended that no new work be undertaken.

Work in the Cities was next taken up. There being so few of the Committee present; it was deferred until later. The committee recommended certain changes in the note relating to this class, whereby the appropriations could be more intelligently made, limiting, also, appropriations for cities to cities having 40,000 population, where are City Evangelization Societies. Dr. North reported for this committee. Generous increase was made to this work, and several new cities were put on the list, with liberal grants. This work is all among the foreign populations in our cities.

Bishop FitzGerald, knowing that several of the Committee were obliged to leave, moved the suspension of the order of business for the purpose of fixing the seat of the next Missionary Committee. An invitation from Topeka, Kan., was received. On motion of Dr. Buckley, it was decided to meet in New York.

Dr. Leonard moved that every city having an Evangelization Society shall be required to report to the missionary office on or before the first of October, annually, how much money has been raised locally and expended, that appropriations can be intelligently made.

Dr. Eaton moved that the matter of salary of publishing house in Shanghai be referred to the Board of Managers, with power. It was so ordered.

Dr. North moved that the Board of Man-

agers assume the supervision of the work among foreigners in our cities. It was so ordered.

Under the head of "White Work in the South," Rev. M. W. Clair asked for an increase of \$500 for Alabama Conference. Some objection being made to continuing the increase, Bishop Cranston and others deplored the thought of commencing a *régime* of retrenchment now, just as the work in the South was up. Dr. Leonard suggested that a lump sum of \$1,000 be allowed, and the distribution be referred to a committee. This was done, that amount being given to the three Conferences in the South.

Bishop Hamilton protested against such action — it was not fair. They ought to be all treated alike, and every one be given a hearing.

Dr. Leonard said he only made his motion in order to protect this work. There had been a tendency to cut this work, and he wanted to do them justice. A thousand dollars can be wisely distributed, and they will be strengthened and encouraged.

Bishop Goodsell felt the Committee as a whole ought to give this work as careful consideration as the other has had, and give them their due. Dr. Leonard withdrew his motion. Dr. Buckley, Bishop Walden, and others advocated the consideration item by item.

Bishop Foss had held the Alabama Conference last year, and it was his sober conviction that the appropriation should not be increased.

Arkansas received the same as last year — \$4,500. Atlantic Mission Conference received \$2,700 — an advance of \$200.

Austin asked for \$6,000. A disposition to cut the appropriation being manifest at this point, Bishop Mallalieu plead earnestly for an increase, introducing Dr. Sell, presiding elder over the district in question, speaking in very complimentary terms of his ability and consecration. Dr. Buckley felt it would not be a mistake to deal generously with this work. Texas is a growing State, and there are promising openings for our work.

Bishop Hamilton also spoke favorably of the work. Dr. Carroll said the Austin Conference ought to have an increase in the appropriation; it was one of the Conferences where there was an increase in the missionary collection.

Dr. Eaton moved the previous question, and \$4,500 was granted, \$1,000 for new work.

Blue Ridge received \$3,000; Central Tennessee, \$4,000 — an increase of \$800; Georgia, \$2,500, on the earnest plea of Bishop Goodsell — an increase of \$250; Gulf Mission Conference, \$5,000.

Holston was represented by Bishop Warren, who expressed himself delighted with this Conference, which he had recently held. He asked an increase of \$350 for new work, making an appropriation of \$2,000. Bishop Goodsell felt that the cutting down in this Conference in the past had been productive of good; they had done more for self-support since then, and he believed it was unnecessary to increase it. Dr. Leonard advocated the increase, and it was given.

Kentucky, represented by Bishop Warren, received \$4,500, the same as last year. Missouri received \$3,500, with no increase. St. John's River was granted the same as last year, \$3,000, of which \$200 is for new work. St. Louis received \$4,200; Virginia, \$3,300; West Virginia, \$5,000.

Colored work, mostly in the South, was taken up. E. M. Jones represented this work. He urged a full and careful consideration of the work now before them. He would ask for a small increase not exceeding \$2,000 for all the Conferences.

Atlanta was granted \$1,100; Central Alabama, \$1,500; Central Missouri, \$2,000; Delaware, \$2,000 (There developed at this point a very earnest discussion of the relation of the colored work to the white work, participated in by several of the members, Dr. Goucher, especially, speaking very earnestly on the subject); East Tennessee, \$2,000; Florida, \$2,000; Lexington, \$2,500. Lincoln Conference was called and granted \$3,000.

Notices were given, and adjournment followed.

Tuesday, Nov. 15

Bishop Cranston presided. Dr. Wright conducted the devotions.

An additional appropriation was made to Detroit Conference to rectify an omission made when that work was under consideration.

In view of the vast amount of work before the Committee it was voted that all speeches should be limited to three minutes.

The following appropriations were made: Little Rock, \$3,000; Louisiana, \$3,300; Mississippi, \$2,500; Mobile, \$1,500; North Carolina, \$2,500; Savannah, \$1,400; South Carolina, \$2,200; Tennessee, \$2,300; Texas, \$3,800; Upper Mississippi, \$2,900; Washington, \$2,400.

An omission was corrected here, and Erie Conference was granted \$500 under Division 1, Class No. 1.

Work on the Pacific Coast was next considered. Alaska was represented by Bishop Hamilton, and was granted \$8,000; California, \$7,500; Columbia River, \$10,000; Oregon, \$4,700; Puget Sound, \$7,700; Southern California, 7,000.

This completed the list under that class. While we have not room for what was said during the discussion of these fields, there were some very earnest and able representations. Dr. Van Orsdel is one of the most enthusiastic advocates of our frontier work, and in a very witty and eloquent speech won the Committee so that they willingly extended his time for a fuller representation.

On motion of Bishop Fowler it was ascertained how many were to remain through the session, lest the Committee be left without a quorum, a count being made, and forty persons signified their intention to remain.

At this point His Excellency, the Governor, John L. Bates, entered. He was conducted to the platform, was most enthusiastically received, and made a brief address.

Bishop Walden moved to refer the foreign work to the Bishops who represent the foreign fields, together with the secretaries and such other representatives as are necessary. This was done because we have now appropriated, above what is at our disposal, \$80,000 — eleven and a fraction per cent. on the appropriation of last year. This for the purpose of adjusting the matter. Dr. Buckley questioned such proceedings, and urged that it be done in the Committee, so the public can understand what is done, and why. First find out how much we have at our disposal. He felt that the trend of the current was toward the foreign work, and he appealed for fair dealing with the home work.

The committee on Property reported the following recommendations: Italy (including the Italian part of the debt), \$5,000; Switzerland (for its share of the debt), \$1,000; North Germany, \$1,000; Denmark, \$400; South American Conference, \$3,800; Andes Conference, \$3,800; Mexico, \$3,400; Africa, \$4,000; Foochow, \$3,800; Hinghua, —; West China, \$3,500; Central China, \$3,400; North China, \$1,680; Shanghai, \$920;

Continued on page 1503

THE FAMILY

LOW TIDE

The tide is out on the shore;
And what is there left? A drear,
Blank waste of mud and weed and sand,
The wreck of a disenchanted land;
Dank, stale sea odors wafted up
From the dregs of the ocean's emptied
cup;
A stranded boat on the bar close by;
Nothing to hear but the gull's weird cry,
As it circles far and near.

The tide goes out from the soul;
And what is there left—ah, me!—
But barren stretches of empty days,
Dulled hopes, lost courage, doubt, and
haze;
Vain, sorrowful memories wafted up
From the dregs of the spirit's emptied cup,
With powers stranded on beds of clay,
When they might sail on to a glorious day
Far out on the open sea?

But back to the waiting shore
The tides of the ocean turn.
The waves rush in with welcome shocks
To storm the base of the lonely rocks;
The waters deepen, and foam, and spread
Till they cover the harbor's muddy bed;
A breeze springs up, and the white spray
flies,
And the grounded sailboats fall and rise,
And thrill from bow to stern.

Spirit of God! Thou art
To a soul like the ocean's tide.
Ever Thy vast, mysterious sea
Touches the shores of humanity.
When shall our spirits cease to know
The pain of an endless ebb and flow,
Our powers rise up from the slime and
mud,
With the life tides always at the flood?
O God, come back to our hearts and stay!
Oh, leave us never again, we pray!
There is nothing to ask beside.

—MARY E. ALLBRIGHT, in *Christian Endeavor World*.

A SHEPHERD OF HIS FLOCK

DR. DONALD, the rector of Trinity Church, Boston, was a vigorous worker in all departments of parish activity; but the one most imperative duty with him was the comfort of the sick and the dying. He was often in a dozen sick-rooms in a single day. When there was diphtheria in a school of which he was chaplain, he visited the quarantined school every day for three weeks—taking all the troublesome precautions which made his visits safe. The list of his ministrations in illness extended far outside his parish, and he carried many and many a trembling victim of incurable disease through the period of fear and rebellion into a peaceful or even joyful acceptance of the great summons.

Dr. Donald had a wonderful skill in helping suffering—whether of body or of mind. He could adjust a pillow or ease a bandage as well as a skilled nurse; and there seemed to be given to him "the word in season" to impart courage to the timid and hope to the despairing.

A beautiful young girl lay dying. For a long time she refused to see the rector. At last she sent for him. He saw the too familiar signs of pain and of alarm.

"Dr. Donald," she said, "I am horribly afraid to die! What shall I do? What shall I do? I went to Sunday-school, and I was confirmed, and I've always been to church, and I supposed I had done all I could do, but now I know I have done

nothing! I'm just being thrust out of my happy life here into the dark. I can't see anything! I can't believe anything! What shall I do?"

The rector's grave, strong face grew very tender as he looked at her. He thought a moment before he answered, and then he said:

"Jennie, you remember that a year ago a baby came into your sister's household—a dear, sweet, healthy girl, but as helpless as a wave of the sea. Do you remember all that was done for her? How everybody in the family tried to think of some new service for that tiny bit of human life—from the dainty linens and laces made ready before she came, to the scientific preparation of her food and her rule of life, and to the love which waked and watched day and night for her comfort.

"Now, dear child, that is the kind of care we human beings give to the new life which comes into our lives. Do you suppose God is less loving than we? Can't you believe that in the home He is calling you to enter there is making ready every device for your happiness and every protection by which love may make you feel 'at home?' Think about that, dear girl!"

The word brought a new light to her face, even as he spoke. The dying girl recurred to it again and again, and in the very last moment, looking up into Dr. Donald's face with the ineffable smile of one who dies in peace, she whispered: "To prepare a place for you." — *Youth's Companion*.

A BIT OF LEAVEN

MARION BRIER.

THE train crept along at a tiresomely slow rate. The rain beat steadily and monotonously against the windows, until nothing could be seen through the streaming panes but the dreary blur. Every face within the car reflected the dreariness without. A few frowning faces were buried behind daily papers, out of which everything of interest had been gleaned hours before. Several ladies held open magazines on their laps, over whose pages they yawned wearily. Others stared gloomily at the pouring rain. Two babies cried fretfully, drawing annoyed scowls from every one in the car. A number of small children whined crossly: A freckle-faced boy with mischievous blue eyes moved restlessly about on the front seat, beating a nerve-racking tattoo on the floor with his feet or on the window with his fingers, whistling a shrill, monotonous note on a key he had fished out from the depths of his pocket, and doing twenty other things irritably annoying to the business man sitting behind him.

The man pulled out his watch impatiently and turned to the fussy little man behind him, remarking frowningly: "We're losing time straight along; it's after six now!"

The fussy little man drew out his own watch and looked at it critically—it was only the twelfth time he had looked at it during the last half hour. "I know! I know!" he agreed, fussily. "There's no telling when we'll get through! You see the track isn't safe after all these rains. They just have to feel their way along. We'll be lucky if there isn't an accident yet."

"Yes, yes, I know!" The business man turned impatiently away. The fussy little man's explanations of self-evident

facts were almost harder on the nerves than was the freckle-faced boy, who at that moment was shuffling his feet back and forth, back and forth, over the floor.

Slowly and more slowly the train crept along; then, without warning, settled down, immovable. The tired, annoyed faces took on a look of anxiety as well. Two or three of the men ventured out into the pouring rain to investigate the cause of the delay; the others waited impatiently. Presently a brakeman put his head in at the door and laconically remarked: "Washout!"

A stir of dismay ran through the car. "How long'll we have to stay here?" demanded the fussy little man.

The brakeman shook his head. "Can't tell. Probably four or five hours. The gang's on its way out here to fix the place now, but it'll be quite a job. Can't tell much about it."

"Is there a dining-car on this train?" another voice demanded, sharply.

Another shake of the head. "No, you see, we generally stop for supper about twenty miles down the line. There ain't any house near here, either. Guess we'll have to make the best of it till we can get out. The track's in such bad shape we don't want to back back to the last station." The door shut, and the brakeman had disappeared from view.

The car gradually settled down once more, but more gloomily than before. It was surprising how hungry every one suddenly discovered himself to be. The entrance of the newsboy created a little diversion. But, alas! this was the last car, and the two cars ahead had taken all of the fruit.

For the first time that day a slight look of complacency passed over the face of the business man. He drew toward him the big basket of fruit that he was taking home to the children, and selecting a banana began slowly to peel it. He was "not quite so badly off as most of the others anyway," he reflected.

The woman and little girl who had started that afternoon for a long, two-days' trip also had a complacent look as they drew the big lunch basket out. It was filled generously, they knew, and there was no danger of their going hungry. But most of the people looked forward to several hungry as well as tiresome hours. The children cried and fretted, and the older ones complained irritably, or tried to look stoically indifferent.

Just then the freckle-faced boy dived down under the seat and brought up a paper bag, out of which he took a big sandwich. The rest of the contents of the bag had disappeared at the dinner hour. He held the sandwich in one hand while he put the bag to his mouth, puffing out his cheeks to a great extent as he blew it up. Crack! It burst with a noise that made every one jump nervously and brought still deeper frowns to the forbidding faces. Then he turned his attention to the sandwich.

Meanwhile a very small boy with big, serious eyes had gravitated close to him, drawn irresistibly by that alluring sandwich with its fat sides of white, home-made bread, and its generous slice of ham in the middle. The little fellow said never a word, but he stood there immovable, his solemn eyes fixed on the sand-

wich, regardless of his mother's call.

The freckle-faced boy stopped with the sandwich half-way to his mouth and regarded the small face beside him with a puzzled air. He had not at all considered the case of the boy who had no sandwich before. Slowly his other hand went up, and he started to break the sandwich in two. Then suddenly he thrust it all into the small, hungry hands. The little fellow turned away without a word, but with a deep content shining in the serious eyes that looked out above the big sandwich that was tightly clutched in both small hands and being speedily demolished by two rows of pearly teeth.

A curious change in the atmosphere of the car seemed to have come about, and various mysterious things happened shortly after that. The nervous, irritable lines on every face some way seemed to transform themselves into kindly smiles; and in some mysterious way the contents of the fruit-basket and of the big lunch-box distributed themselves about the car. Each of the small children was happily busy, with an apple in one hand and a big doughnut in the other.

Half an hour later the brakeman reluctantly came in to turn on the lights. He expected an uncomfortable time in that car. But to his surprise he found a cheerful company, evidently bent upon making the best of the delay. The small children were grouped about a bright-faced young lady who was telling them stories, to the interest of which their rapt, wondering faces testified. Magazines had changed hands and were being looked through with interest. The members of a College Glee Club who were on their way to a town up the line where they were expected to give an entertainment that evening, and who had complained bitterly because they must miss their appointment, were preparing to sing. The freckle-faced boy was having a wrestling match with another boy of about his own size. They were succeeding in making a good deal of noise, but no one seemed annoyed. The brakeman looked around curiously. "Well," he thought, perplexedly, "I'd like to know what's happened to this car."

Claremont, Minn.

Missionaries Between Covers

THE doctor's daughter walked leisurely up the street, ahead of me, and I hurried to catch up with her, for I like Susie—she is good company. She was carrying a book under her arm.

"Is it something new?" I asked, as I stepped up beside her.

"Oh, no," she replied, handing me the book. "I almost know some parts of it by heart, I have read it so often. I have just dropped in to leave 'Lovey Mary' with Mrs. Kemp, and she had finished this, so I am taking it home."

"Are you a circulating library?" I asked, turning the leaves of the book.

"Well, not exactly, though sometimes I think I am something like it," she laughed.

"There are a great many people," she went on sweetly, and without the least note of self-praise, "who do not realize the good they can do by lending their books. Now there's 'Stepping Heavenward,' that lovely diary story. The copy grandma

gave me when I was sixteen is so tattered that I had to tie it up to preserve it, and I bought another copy to loan. I don't know how many girls and young married women have thanked me for lending it to them. Whenever I see people whom I want to get interested in missions, the kind that needs a little coaxing with fiction, I just slip 'The Bishop's Conversion' into their hands. That's great! They're sure to be interested after that."

"But," I interrupted, "there are a number of good books I have read and would like to loan, but I don't own them."

"I know it," returned Susie quickly. "I found myself in that position, too, and I concluded I could afford to buy a book or two now and then, just on purpose to loan. It pays. I have noticed several of the younger young people taking up Sunday school teaching lately, so I have started Elizabeth Harrison's 'Study of Child Nature' on the rounds. It is written in such a pleasing way. That's one of the books I bought on purpose."

"And as for Mrs. Guenther! That's the woman who washes for us, you know. I am ashamed to call her a 'washwoman' now. We never knew what a fine, intelligent woman she is until we began to give her our church papers and magazines each week as fast as we had read them, and to loan her our books. She is as fond of Henry Van Dyke's writings as you are, and so careful of the books, too."

"I have actually had girls say to me, 'I never lend my books.' Isn't it dreadful? It's so selfish. I never read a good book but what I think of several other people who would enjoy it. Why, of course, sometimes people are careless. I have had books come back to me with pages turned down, spots on the covers, the backs broken and leaves loosened, but it is generally the people who ought to know better who do that. Mrs. Guenther wraps them up in paper when she carries them home, and returns them spotless. What does it matter if they do get worn out? That's what good books are for—to be used; and you can't use them without wearing them more or less. Annie, our girl, reads a good deal evenings, and it keeps me busy supplying her."

"Why, I discovered that the boys in my class, some of them, were devouring everything they could get hold of, and the trash some of them were reading! So I persuaded Jim (you know he has such splendid taste and owns so many fine books) to let me loan his to the boys. He grumbled at first, but now he is as much interested as I am in putting good books in the way of the boys and curing their taste for trash."

"Then I take books down to papa's reception room and leave them on the table, for the poor patients to while away their time with. One day I took home 'The Making of an American.' I had left it there for two or three months and I didn't think any one wanted it any more. The next afternoon I met Charlie Slocum, who goes to papa every day to have his foot dressed, and he said: 'O Miss Susie, I was reading a book with your name in it, in your father's office' (I always put my name and address in my books, you know), 'and I hadn't quite finished it, and I noticed it was gone this morning. Would you mind letting me take it just once to finish it?' So I carried it right back, and I loaned Charlie some more books."

"Fannie Wentworth has been reading 'Individual Work for Individuals.' It helped me so much, I knew it would help her. She passes around the books I lend her to the girls in the store who take their lunches and read at noon anything they can get to kill time."

"I have been astonished to find how

many people are hungry for good reading matter. It is a shame to let it lie idle on the shelves."

We had reached the neat little house in front of which the doctor's sign was planted. I handed the book back to her.

"Oh!" she exclaimed, "you have let me run on so that I almost forgot to ask what I wanted most to know; how is your Aunt Sarah?"

"She is very much better," said I, "but not able to be up yet. She is in that trying stage when she is neither sick nor well, and she gets discouraged."

Susie thrust the book into my hands. "Please take that to her," she cried, "with a bushel of my love. It's the very thing, short stories, you know—'The Golden Wedding' and others. She is sure to enjoy it. Good by."—GRACE WALLIS, in *Congregationalist*.

NOVEMBER

Over the night's low clouds the flare
Of burning marsh throws a ruddy glare.
Blue mists cling to the distant hill,
The flowers are gone, and the birds are still.

Where dry grass bends 'neath the fox's tread
The weird witch-hazel her bower has spread.
Across the dull gray sky the crows
Cawing fly in wavering rows.

Slowly and sadly the daylight dies.
The wind is bleak, it sobs and cries.
—SARA ANDREW SHAFER, in *Outlook*.

BOYS AND GIRLS

THE OTHER LITTLE BOY

"O MUMMIE, I'm so lonesome I'm most dried up!" Neddie's pretty face was drawn up like a green persimmon, and he really did look as if he had told the truth about himself.

"Lonesome? Poor little fellow! Why don't you play with The Other Little Boy?"

"What other little boy, mummie?"

Neddie's eyes looked more like blue china saucers than ever. "You're jes' teasin' me, mummie. You know there ain't any other little boy but me."

"Oh, yes, there is," said "mummie," quite positively. "There is always The Other Little Boy, and you can't fancy what a nice companion he is."

"Do you mean my shadow?"

"No, not your shadow. You can only play with that when the light shines a certain way. But you can have The Other Little Boy whenever you want him."

"Please, mummie, don't be teasy. Where is the other little boy?"

"He is wherever you want him to be. Come, now; I'll show you how to play with him. What game would you like?"

"Marbles."

Neddie had a blouse pocket full of "glassies" and "chinnies," and all sorts of lovely marbles whose names grown folks do not begin to know, so it is no wonder that he chose marbles.

They went out into the yard, mummie and Neddie. Mummie said The Other Little Boy went, too; but as Neddie could not see him, he found it hard to believe even if mummie said so.

"Now, then, draw a ring," said mum-

mie. "Here's a marble for you, and here is one for The Other Little Boy. You may shoot first. There! That's it! You hit the middle man from taw! Isn't that lovely? Now it's The Other Little Boy's turn. You'll have to shoot for him."

Neddie was so pleased at hitting the middle man from taw that he did not at all mind having to shoot for himself and The Other Little Boy, too.

Soon he and his invisible companion were having a fine game, and mummie slipped back to her sewing.

By and by Neddie came in with glowing face. "I jes' beat The Other Little Boy every time," he said, quite proudly. "Aren't you glad of it?"

"Isn't that strange? I wonder if he shoots the best he can?" said mummie, with a queer sort of look that made Neddie's face flush the least little bit.

"I'm hungry now. Can't we have a little tea party, me 'n' The Other Little Boy?"

"Why, yes, to be sure. That's a fine idea. You can set the table over there in the corner. Here's a clean towel for a table-cloth," and mummie was off to the pantry for cakes and a lot of good things.

You would not believe what a success that tea-party was! The Other Little Boy had the most beautiful table manners. He was such a modest little fellow, too! Whenever Neddie handed him the cakes and very good things, he always shook his small invisible head and said:

"No, I thank you! Eat them yourself, Mr. Graham. The doctor says sweet things are not good for me."

He did take a biscuit and several things that Neddie did not care very much about. But his appetite must have been poor, for they were still beside his plate when mummie cleared up the table.

"Now, then, here is the funny paper. Show the pictures to The Other Little Boy, while I finish your new blouse." And again mummie went back to her machine.

In showing the pictures to The Other Little Boy and in telling him what they meant, Neddie's curly head dropped lower and lower, until it gently eased down upon the pillow that mamma had slipped behind him.

An hour later he awakened with a start.

"Where is he?" he cried, looking round anxiously, as he rubbed two sleep-brightened winkers.

"Where is who, deary?" asked mummie, absently, with her mind on the sewing machine.

"Why, The Other Little Boy! I dreamed he was gone clean away, and you said he couldn't ever come back any more."

"Oh, no, he is still here, ready to play with you whenever you want him. Only don't ever forget how helpless he is."

That was only the beginning of good times that Neddie and The Other Little Boy had. At first Neddie beat at all the games, and mummie said:

"Isn't it queer how The Other Little Boy always gets beaten? Are you quite sure that he does his very best?"

Neddie looked serious, and then confessed:

"No'm. I don't think he has tried quite as hard as I have, but I'll make him do it after this."

And would you believe it? Without ever an angry word or an unkind look, Neddie learned from his invisible companion the big, big lesson that fell from the purest lips ever on earth:

"Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." — EVA WILLIAMS MALONE, in *Youth's Companion*.

BABY'S DAY

LILLIAN GREY.

When Baby comes to spend the day,
We lay the sewing all away;
And many household tasks we shirk,
For no one has the mood for work;
All other plans we cast away,
To help the Baby spend the day.

And when he comes on some fine day,
Says Grandma: "Let me hold him, pray!"
And all the rest impatient stand,
And smooth his head and pat his hand;
And, oh, the simple things we say
To Baby when he spends the day!

When Baby comes to spend a day,
His Grandpa never goes away,
But works at things that keep him near,
Where he can watch the little dear;
For no one cares afield to stray,
And miss an hour of Baby's day.

Where'er he comes to spend a day,
At his small feet we gladly lay
Our humble selves and all we own,
While tasks and plans aside are thrown;
For everybody wants to play
With Baby when he spends the day!

A NEW CINDERELLA

MAMMA was sewing a button on Marjorie's jacket. "There is something inside the lining," she said, "which evidently slipped down through this little hole in your pocket. See, Marjorie, it is your silver penknife."

"Why-ee, Mamma Merrill! And I thought" — Marjorie's face grew red, and tears filled her eyes. "Oh, I've been a dreadfully wicked girl! But I thought she took it, or I never would have been so mean to her; and now I guess she's sick. Oh, dear!"

The words fairly tumbled over each other, and finally lost themselves in a burst of tears.

"Tell me all about it, dear," said mamma, drawing the little girl into her lap.

"I thought I left it on my desk at school — the knife, you know — and Flossie Spooner said she was sure she took it — the new little girl, I mean. She wears 'n old brown dress 'n little tight pigtaills stickin' out each side her head 'thout any ribbons on, an' none of the girls 'll play with her."

Mamma's eyebrows went up inquiringly, and Marjorie hastened to add:

"Flossie Spooner said that girls that didn't have any nicer clothes than that ought not to come to a private school. And the little girl knows we think she took the knife, 'cause one day May Wilder said so real loud, and the little girl went to her seat and cried."

"But," interrupted mamma, "what

does Miss Steadman think about this way of treating a little stranger?"

"I don't think she knows how rude we've been. Perhaps she does, though, 'cause last Friday, when she let me stay to help her, she talked about Helen Bright — that's the new little girl's name — and she told me that Helen had no mamma. Then I felt ashamed of myself, and 'cided to be just sweet and nice to Helen the next Monday; but she didn't come, and she hasn't been all this week. Just s'pos'n she's sick — 'thout any mamma, too! I think I ought to go to her this very minute, and beg her pardon. Don't you, mamma, dear?"

"Yes, sweetheart; and you may take these for a peace-offering." And mamma took from a vase a large bunch of beautiful fresh chrysanthemums and put them in a box.

Two hours later Marjorie came back with sparkling eyes and dimpling smiles.

"Helen isn't sick at all!" she announced, cheerfully. "She lives with her great-aunt. But her papa came last Saturday; and what do you s'pose he brought? You can never guess in this world!"

"Then I shall have to give it up," laughed mamma.

"He brought her a new mamma — such a lovely, pretty lady! And Helen loves her just like — like everything! 'N' I'm so glad I went to tell her I was sorry!"

"So am I," said mamma, softly.

"'Course, 'twas pretty hard telling Helen about the knife. We cried — the new mamma, too — and then we all kissed each other."

Marjorie stopped to give mamma a loving little squeeze.

"Helen is going to school again tomorrow," she went on, "and I'm going round that way to call for her. She isn't going to wear the ugly brown dress any more. Her great-aunt never had any little girls, and she didn't know how much they liked pretty dresses, Helen says; but now Helen has loads of pretty clothes. Her new mamma bought 'em for her this week. Isn't that puffyekly splendid?"

"Splendid!" laughed mamma. "It is a happy little fairy tale in real life, with a kind, fairy godmother to change the poor little Cinderella into a beautiful princess."

"Why-ee, so 'tis! Only think, mamma, I didn't know Helen when she opened the door this afternoon! She looked such a dear in a pretty new dress, and her hair in wavy curls with a pink bow on top. She's the sweetest, prettiest little girl in my school!" — *Every Other Sunday*.

SUPPOSE YOU GRATIFY YOUR TASTE by SERVING THE FERRIS HAMS AND BACON ON YOUR TABLE. YOU WILL LEARN WHY DISCRIMINATING HOUSEKEEPERS Prefer Them A Little HIGHER IN PRICE--But!

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

REV. W. O. HOLWAY, D. D., U. S. N.

Fourth Quarter Lesson X

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1904.

2 CHRONICLES 29: 18-31.

HEZEKIAH REOPENS THE TEMPLE

I Preliminary

1. **GOLDEN TEXT:** *Them that honor me I will honor.* — 1 Sam. 2: 32.
2. **DATE:** B. C. 736.
3. **PLACE:** Jerusalem.
4. **HOME READINGS:** *Monday* — 2 Chron. 29: 1-11. *Tuesday* — 2 Chron. 29: 12-19. *Wednesday* — 2 Chron. 29: 20-31. *Thursday* — 2 Chron. 28: 22-27. *Friday* — 2 Chron. 30: 1-9. *Saturday* — 2 Chron. 30: 10-21. *Sunday* — Psa. 84.

II Introductory

The outlook was ominous when Hezekiah ascended the throne of Judah. His father Ahaz had done what he could to degrade the kingdom and to multiply the impure deities and rites of heathenism. The temple was despoiled and closed. Idol altars rose in every corner of the Holy City and "high places" in every city of Judah. Moloch worship was set up under the very walls of Jerusalem, and the king patronized this dreadful form of human sacrifice by devoting one or more of his sons to the devouring flame. The kingdom became a prey to the incursions of the Syrians, the Philistines, and the Edomites, and acknowledged its vassalage to Assyria by the payment of a yearly tribute. Corruption pervaded all ranks. Justice was almost unknown. Prophets and priests used their offices for shameful ends. The State was torn by rival factions. What could the new king do in such a crisis? And what could be expected from the son of the wicked Ahaz? But Hezekiah, taught by a good mother, counseled by faithful prophets, and trusting wholly in the Lord, proved equal to the emergency. Our lesson today records the initial act of his reign — the restoration of the ancient worship. Under Ahaz the temple had been closed and the public worship of Jehovah prohibited. Orders were given to purify the house of God and rededicate the holy utensils. This having been done, the king summoned the princes and people to be present at a burnt-offering and sin-offering "to make atonement for all Israel." While this service was being rendered the Levites and priests revived the ancient musical ritual ordained of David; and with cymbals and trumpets, interspersed with the singing of Psalms, the representatives of the nation offered their solemn repentance and declared afresh their allegiance to Jehovah. Penitence passed into praise, and when the public festivities were finished, the people, at the king's suggestion, brought their private sacrifices and thank-offerings.

III Expository

18. Then they went in — the priests and Levites on whom the king had laid the duty of opening and cleansing the temple. Hezekiah — "the strength of Jehovah;" the thirteenth king of Judah, and one of the best of its kings, although the son of one of its worst. "The son of Sirach reckons him, with David and Josiah, as the only

three kings who did not forsake the law of the Most High" (Smith). "He was one of the noblest princes who ever adorned David's throne. His reign of twenty nine years offers an almost unmarred picture of persevering warfare against the most intricate and most difficult circumstances and of glorious victory" (Ewald). Cleansed all the house of the Lord. — It required sixteen days — two periods of eight days each — the first period being given, apparently, to collecting the accumulated rubbish of years in the sacred edifice and dumping it in the valley of the Kidron. The altar of burnt offering. — Its dimensions were thirty feet square and fifteen feet high. It had been displaced by King Ahaz for an altar patterned after one he saw in Damascus, but was retained in another place in the court "for oracular uses." Shewbread table (R. V., "table of shewbread") — the golden table in the Holy Place on which the twelve loaves — "the bread of the presence" — were placed.

The reign of Ahaz had been an unbroken series of disasters; the people had repeatedly endured the horrors of invasion. His government as time went on must have become more and more unpopular, for when he died he was not buried in the sepulchres of the kings. To a large party in Judah Hezekiah's reversal of his father's religious policy would be as welcome as Elizabeth's declaration against Rome was to most Englishmen (Expositor's Bible).

19. All the vessels which King Ahaz . . . did cast away. — It is remarkable that the spoliation of the sacred utensils by King Ahaz could have been repaired in so short a time. From the parallel passages we learn that the golden vessels were cut up by the king, the panels stripped off the altar, the great brass sea of Solomon dismounted from its supporting oxen, and the lavers from their bases — all these to meet the hard conditions imposed by the Assyrian king. Probably there were other vessels of an older date which were substituted.

20-22. Hezekiah rose early. — Intense earnestness is implied. He could not rest till the holy services were re-established. Gathered the princes — the heads of administration in the city, the rulers. They had fallen away into idolatry under Ahaz; under better leadership they renew their covenant with Jehovah. Seven bullocks, etc. — Bullocks, rams, lambs, he-goats, seven each in number and without blemish, formed the comprehensive offering for the nation at large, the sanctuary, and the king and congregation present. The procedure in case of the sin offering is given in Leviticus 4, where only one animal is prescribed for sins committed in ignorance. As the nation had sinned wilfully and heinously, Hezekiah apparently offered a sevenfold sacrifice of every animal required in the burnt or sin offering. Received the blood and sprinkled it on the altar. — The "blood is the life;" it could not, therefore, in an expiatory offering, be spilled on the ground in the act of killing the animal; it was received in a basin and sprinkled round the altar. The fat of the twenty-one beasts slain was burned upon the altar; the flesh was probably carried outside the walls and there consumed. The ram was the special sacrifice for trespass offerings.

23, 24. Brought forth (R. V., "brought near") the he-goats — the animal especially designated as the expiatory offering for rulers (Lev. 4: 22-26). Laid their hands upon — in token that the offering represented them. It was usual in these cases to place the blood on the horns of the altar and burn the flesh of the victim outside the camp or city — a type of Christ's suffering without the gate for the people's sin. An atonement for all Israel. — It was not until the sixth year of Hezekiah's

reign that the ten tribes were carried in captivity. Hezekiah's reform began in the first year of his reign. It shows the breadth of his sympathy that he was not content with bringing his own kingdom of Judah to repentance and renewed allegiance to Jehovah; his offerings and petitions included the whole body of the peculiar people.

25, 26. He set the Levites . . . with cymbals, etc. — the revival of David's choral service as carried out by Solomon (see 1 Chron. 25). Originally three families from the Levitical tribes of the Gershonites, Kohathites and Merarites were set apart, and these trained singers and instrumentalists handed down their art from generation to generation by a systematic course of instruction. These families were those of Asaph, Heman and Jeduthun — names found in the titles of particular Psalms. This tripartite division was observed until the Captivity. The chiefs of these Levites were regarded as seers as well as singers, and were said to "prophecy with harps." Originally "the three families numbered 288 principal singers, divided by lot into twenty-four courses of twelve in each, but the total of the Levites engaged in 'praising Jehovah with the instruments which David made' was 4,000." The Levites thus set apart to the ministry of praise were not required to act as porters and wait on the priests. These duties devolved on the rest of the Levites. Hezekiah on this occasion had a trained orchestra and chorus combined to bear their important part in the restoration of the national worship. Priests with trumpets — the only instrument assigned to them, whereas the Levites were furnished with cymbals, psalteries and harps (Num. 10: 10; 1 Chron. 15: 24; 16: 6). On occasions like this the Levites and priests united in the musical service.

27. When the burnt offering began, the song of the Lord began — praise simultaneous with sacrifice. When, with clash of cymbal and sound of trumpet and the sweet music of psaltery and harp, the grand old hymn, "Praise the Lord, for He is good, for His mercy endureth forever," was sung by hundreds of voices, the victims consuming on the great brazen altar testified to the people's repentance and renewed allegiance.

28, 29. All the congregation worshiped — prostrating themselves in the outer courts, confessing their sins, and reconsecrating themselves to God. Continued. — The praises and worship continued until the offering was consumed. The king and all . . . with him — delaying apparently,

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their acts of prostration and consecration till the people had performed theirs.

30, 31. Commanded the Levites to sing praises. — After the formal services were ended. Thus the Levites had their turn and intermingled the singing of Psalms with acts of personal worship. Bring sacrifices and thank-offerings. — Hezekiah was evidently in a holy, happy frame of mind. He saw the nation, so lately idolatrous, on its knees, contrite and reconsecrated. He urges them to give full vent to their freshly-awakened zeal by voluntary offering.

Meantime the people, encouraged by the king, went forth in a fervor of zeal to sweep from the land every vestige of idolatry. The "high places" were removed; the temples erected to Baal and Astarte were demolished; and even the sacred serpent which Moses had made, and which had grown to be an object of superstitious worship, was stigmatized by the uncompromising king as "a piece of brass," and relentlessly broken in pieces. Very thorough was the purging, and after the iconoclastic fervor had spent itself, the temple of Jehovah, with its services restored, remained the sole place of worship, as in David's day.

Before this reform was completed, the king decided to hold a national passover. The Israelites were not forgotten in the invitation. Messengers were sent through the whole land from Dan to Beersheba summoning all to the approaching feast. Some of the outside tribes contemptuously refused the invitation of Judah's king, but there were those found in Manasseh, Asher and Zebulun who had not forgotten the God of their fathers, and who obeyed the summons. The feast was a memorable one. Nothing like it had been known in three hundred years. Seven days proved too short for such a jubilee, and it was prolonged to fourteen days.

Nor was Hezekiah lacking in military prowess. The Philistines were defeated and driven to Gaza with great slaughter, and the yoke of Assyria was broken. Whatever the king did he prospered in, because He clave to the Lord and obeyed His will. "There was none like him among all the kings of Judah, nor among them that were before him."

IV Illustrative

When a man centres his thought and efforts on bringing men to God, as Hezekiah did, he is very sure to put himself in a frame of mind to deal with his fellows and the problems of his day in a broad and noble spirit. How magnanimous, how brotherly, was the invitation sent out by the young king! To all Judah, his own kingdom, it went, and — now comes the proof of his sense of God, and the token of his disenthralled spirit — to all Israel also he sent it. To Israel, the estranged, hated, hateful tribes of his people; to to Israel, which had set up a rival capital to Jerusalem and kings that contemned his royal fathers and his throne; to Israel, which had been waging war to crush little Judah's throne and wrest the immemorial glories of Jerusalem from her holy hills. Ah, to Israel! But before God he was equal even to sending an invitation to Israel. "From Beersheba even to Dan," through all the tribes the call should go. And that call should be simply an invitation to return to God (Monday Club Sermons).

W. H. M. S.

The delightful weather of Oct. 25 drew a large delegation to the fine, new Melrose church, where the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the New England Conference met in 23d annual session. The opening service of praise and prayer was in charge of Mrs. C. H. Stackpole. That so many rallied to this early morning service, inspired the president, Mrs. E. M. Taylor, to express her conviction that more than ever is being felt the necessity for earnest and continued prayer in the work of missions. Through the exercises of the two days ran the note of thanksgiving, in view of the fact

that in 1905 the Society reaches the dignity of a twenty-fifth birthday. In an excellent paper, "Why we should Celebrate our Silver Anniversary," Mrs. G. F. Durgin remarked that a puny infant had attained a strong and robust maturity, with heart of love and arms of helpfulness, reaching out to the poor and oppressed of the whole world. It was voted to observe the Silver Anniversary as a Conference Society, and a committee of arrangements was appointed, with Mrs. D. F. Barber as chairman. To the regret of all, the report presented by Miss E. J. Webster, the faithful and efficient treasurer, was her last, considerations of health having made it necessary that she relinquish her office. A comparative report of her twelve years' stewardship speaks for itself. During the first quadrennium, from 1892 to 1896, \$18,998 were raised; from 1896 to 1900, \$52,312; from 1900 to 1904, \$46,807; making a total of \$88,115.

A peculiar significance attaches to the work of the Medical Mission, inasmuch as it is the only work of its kind supported by the Society, and the report of the chairman, Mrs. C. A. Jacobs, is always heard with intense interest. A stranger visiting the North End invariably remarks upon the number of deformed people. The past year the orthopedic department has treated seventy cases of extreme deformity with satisfactory results. The old-world custom of swathing the babies tightly from head to foot with one long strip of cloth, accounts for much of the trouble, and the Mission nurses are persistent in their efforts to induce the mothers to abandon the practice. In the medical and surgical department nine doctors are in constant attendance, and have the confidence of the people. The morning clinics have been attended by 3,281 persons, the internes made 5,406 visits, and 8,687 prescriptions have been filled. The heartrending conditions of the North End wear upon the workers, because they have so little with which to meet the needs of the people. In two very small rooms a nurse found two mothers (sisters) with sixteen children between them. For such as these the Medical Mission is hoping to establish a summer cottage, where for a short while, at least, the people may come under Christianizing and civilizing influences. The nose, throat and ear department, and the eye department also, are constantly thronged with sufferers. It is gratifying to know that many of those helped in the different ways return to sit in the mothers' meetings, and in the various other services where the Gospel is offered for the healing of their souls.

Immigrant Home, East Boston, has sheltered 1,088 inmates of fourteen nationalities; 58 steamers and trains have been met; 4,582 lodgings furnished; 13,493 meals given; 87 girls sent to friends; situations secured for 24; 1,092 garments distributed; and 102 religious meetings held in the Home. Although Mrs. Clark, the devoted worker, celebrated her sixteenth year of service by taking a six weeks' vacation, the work of the Home was not interrupted. This year the Home has been greatly appreciated in cases of sickness and death. Many of the dying have expressed a good hope in Christ, and their sorrowing relatives have been thankful for the temporal aid and spiritual comfort given them, as they have started out to make their way in a strange country.

Mrs. Barber's report of the Department of Supplies showed that \$3,252.72 worth of clothing, bedding and table linen, canned goods, books, and other necessities, have been sent to pioneer preachers on the frontier, and to the various homes and schools for the negro and for poor whites in the South. To Maiden auxiliary belongs the banner, they having sent \$428.66 worth of supplies. Incalculable good is done by this department, many a poor preacher testifying that if it were not for the help of the W. H. M. S. he could not keep his little gospel station open. Reports from the various other departments showed that vigorous and systematic effort tells in the final summing up, and the "Quiet Half-hour" seasons were made occasions for renewing consecration and taking courage for another year of work.

The newly-elected officers are: President, Mrs. E. M. Taylor; vice-president, Mrs. O. H. Durrell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. S. W. Floyd; recording secretary, Mrs. M. C. Stanwood; treasurer, Mrs. D. F. Barber; secretary of supplies, Mrs. Wayne Whipple; secretary of young people's work, Mrs. Gordon McDowell.

It was the privilege of the convention to have as speakers two women who could tell whereof

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they knew. From a seven years' residence in Holly Springs, Miss., Mrs. W. W. Foster, Jr., spoke of the workings of Elizabeth Rust Home, which is situated on the campus of Rust University. Twenty-five girl students of the University board in the Home. A high tribute was paid to the practical sense and splendid Christian character of the superintendent of the Home, Miss Becker. Mrs. May Leonard Woodruff, secretary of the Bureau for Porto Rico, held the closest attention of the audience for nearly an hour, as she told, in her own inimitable way, of the Society's work up and down the land, and in Porto Rico. The great need, she declared, is for more money and more workers. An eloquent plea was urged for the consecrations bringing in of \$1 a member, as a Silver Anniversary Offering, which will mean an additional \$200,000 for the work of the Society next year.

The closing scene of the convention, in charge of Mrs. O. H. Durrell, was a tender and impressive one. As Mrs. Durrell stepped upon the platform, she desired the "treasurer emeritus," Miss Webster, to come and stand beside her. Then calling to remembrance the long years of patient, devoted service rendered by this faithful steward, and dwelling with particular emphasis upon the weeks and months when the building of Medical Mission tried the faith and strength of the strongest, she told how deeply loved and appreciated Miss Webster had always been, and is, and presented her with a beautiful pearl brooch, in the name of the Society. There was many a tearful eye, as Miss Webster, deeply agitated by surprise, as well as by the significance of the moment, told what everybody knew, that she had simply tried to do her duty, without any thought of reward. At Mrs. Durrell's invitation, the entire congregation then moved forward, the executive board knelt at the altar rail, while Mrs. Leonard, Mrs. Ainsworth, and Mrs. Patterson led in prayers of consecration. With the benediction, Rev. C. H. Stackpole closed the final session of an interesting and profitable meeting.

MRS. M. C. STANWOOD, Rec. Sec.

The best protection against fevers, pneumonia, diphtheria, etc., is in building up the system with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

OUR BOOK TABLE

A YANKEE ON the YANGTSE. By William Edgar Geil. A. C. Armstrong & Son: New York. Price, \$1.50.

This is a narrative of a journey from Shanghai through western China to Burma, being a small part of a four years' tour of the world. It is an exceedingly lively narrative, and the book is enriched by a hundred full-page illustrations taken by the author's camera. The best part of it is that Mr. Geil writes in full sympathy with the missionaries, whose work he is very careful to inspect thoroughly at all points, and concerning whom he tells the truth. In this he affords a glaring contrast to the many tramp critics who pour out their undigested and often flagitious observations about things which they in no way understand, and thus mislead the newspapers and the general public, who are, as a rule, only too glad to gloat over something which seems to cast discredit on a form of Christian effort with which they can, in the nature of things, have no sympathy. Mr. Geil closes his work with a few remarks on the mistakes of missionaries who, he says, after all, are fallible. Mistake No. 1 is "not employing more servants." He thinks "missionaries should be severely censured for not keeping more servants." Mistake No. 2 — "not keeping and using fire arms." He says, further: "The missionaries set a godly example of high spiritual living to the Chinese, for which they are heartily and cordially despised by the European winebibber and profligate." "They are nobly doing a grand work without sniveling." "They handle the Lord's money given by His people in the most careful way." "I have not heard one missionary in China complain that he received too little salary." "But what I admired most in missionaries was their sincere devotion to duty and their inflexible determination to win. They are doing a splendid work for God and for the world. And those who work with them in the glorious cause of winning men for Christ should afford them their cordial sympathy and their generous support." A book of travel that speaks out in this manner should receive wide circulation at the hands of Christian people.

AMONG THE BURMANS: A Record of Fifteen Years of Work and its Fruitage. By Henry Park Cochrane. F. H. Revell Co.: New York. Price, \$1.25, net.

A comprehensive account of the Burman land and people, the various races and customs and sections. The usual experiences of a missionary are given in a lively style of narration. The trials and triumphs of workers in non Christian fields are well set forth. The author speaks strongly as to the great importance of mission schools, counting them the only sufficient and efficient means of obtaining the proper supply of competent native helpers. He says: "In industry, skill, statesmanship, and all the qualities that go to make up a strong people, the Burmans are sadly lacking. To

come to the front rank of progress, as the Japanese have done, is not in them and never will be." It is interesting to learn from this book that the Baptist mission has secured the land enclosing the old prison site where Judson so severely suffered, and a brick chapel has been erected there, together with a preacher's house. Certainly conditions have greatly changed for the better since then.

REMINISCENCES OF PEACE AND WAR. By Mrs. Roger A. Pryor. The Macmillan Co.: New York. Price, \$2, net.

The stirring times of the sixties are now so far away, and the animosities engendered in and by that terrific struggle have so largely passed, that a book of this kind can be read very calmly now by the people of the North, and it may even help to make us better acquainted with our brothers and sisters of the South, so making for peace. It lets one in behind the scenes at Richmond and Petersburg and other parts of Virginia during the fiercest portions of the war. General Pryor was very prominent on the rebel side, and his wife was in the thick of it from first to last. She knows how to tell a good story, and interweaves many anecdotes of distinguished personages into her narrative.

DENIZENS OF THE DEEP. By Frank T. Bullen. F. H. Revell Co.: New York. Price, \$1.75, net.

Among those here described with much fullness of knowledge and grace of style, made almost to live on the page, given in many cases in a very attractive autobiographical form, are the Sperm Whale, the Right Whale, the Sea Elephant, the Sea Horse, the Shark, Turtle, Dolphin, Rorqual, Squid, Albacore, Mackerel, Cod, Herring, Barreouta. Six chapters are also given to the birds of the sea, including the Albatross, Petrel, Boobies, Penguin, and Cape Pigeons. Mr. Bullen has a complete acquaintance with the wonderful life of the deep sea, and knows how to pilot his readers into this new world.

TRIXY. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Price, \$1.50.

Trixy was a little white French poodle, born to be loved and admired, full of tricks and affection and intelligence, adored by a little lame boy, Dan, whose sole joy in life she constituted. The story, which centres about her and other dogs, is directed, with immense force, against the cruelties of the vivisectionists, who, in the name of science, torture the innocent, confiding creatures, and incidentally brutalize themselves. It is a tragic tale, with some harrowing situations. The surgeons and experimenters will doubtless say that Mrs. Phelps-Ward is not fair to them and exaggerates the harm done while overlooking the necessity of it for the advancement of medicine and the good of mankind. But we think the book is called for, and will have a wholesome effect.

A BROWNING CALENDAR. Edited by Constance M. Spender. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.: New York. Price, 50 cents, net.

A unique and dainty gift is this beautifully printed volume of Browning selec-



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tions. For each day in the year the editor has chosen a few lines from the poems of Robert Browning. Sometimes the lines are peculiarly appropriate to the day for which they are quoted. At other times it is a general thought, a bit of philosophy, a stirring utterance, or a flight of fancy. In each case the source is given. The whole forms an interesting and inspiring year-book which will be welcomed by lovers of Browning and cause still others to become his admirers. The printing, in two colors, with special type designs by the well-known Merrymount Press, is exceptionally artistic.

A JOURNEY IN SEARCH OF CHRISTMAS. By Owen Wister. Harper & Brothers: New York. Price, \$2.

This is a very handsome Christmas gift-book, with marginal illustrations in color on every page, beautifully bound and enclosed in a box. The story is nothing remarkable. A wild, drinking cowboy or ranchman in Wyoming comes into Cheyenne, and finally Denver, for a spree, bursting to get rid of the cash accumulated by his summer's work. But the Christmas spirit gets hold of him as he sees others buying presents and realizes his homelessness, and so, at length, after various failures, he finds a newsboy whom he adopts and makes the recipient of his bounty. The moral, if there is any, would be that there is something good in all bad men.

THE ROCK FROG. By Harriet A. Cheever. Dana Estes & Co.: Boston. Price, 50 cents.

The Rock Frog was named Ker Chunk. When a growing frog he came to be tightly wedged into a crevice in a big rock, and wriggle and twist as he might he couldn't extricate himself; then as he grew bigger he became too fat to get out; so there he had to spend his life, until his prison was broken open one day during a heavy storm, and he was free at last. But one must read this unique children's story through to learn half the things that happened to the Rock Frog and his friends, Boom-a Room, Father Hind Legs, and Patty go Frump. The quaint little narrative is delicious in its sympathy, out-of-door spirit, and originality.

SUSAN CLEGG AND HER FRIEND, MRS. LATHROP. By Anne Warner. Little, Brown & Co.: Boston. Price, \$1.50.

The first four chapters are here reprinted from the *Century*, and an additional one, "The Minister's Vacation," of the same general style, now appears for the first time. The two characters who do the talking have become favorites with many.

KRISTY'S QUEER CHRISTMAS. By Olive Thorne Miller. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Price, \$1.25.

It will cause no little surprise among Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller's friends to find her name announced as the author of a Christmas book for children. Hitherto her reputation has been based upon her

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knowledge of bird-life, and her books on this subject have been extremely popular. In the case of this new book, she has told of a jolly Christmas, celebrated in old-fashioned style. Stories are told by the various characters—stories of heroism, adventure, surprise, and fun, and all savor of the aroma of the blazing apple-wood fire. Wholesome and happy, they recall Dickens' "Christmas Carol," and will have a welcome from readers of all ages.

SWEET PEGGY. By Linnie Sarah Harris. Little, Brown & Co.: Boston. Price, \$1.50.

The hero of this summer idyl falls in love with a marvelous voice, never guessing that it belongs to the bright and attractive daughter of a neighboring farmer. The heroine, Peggy, is charming, fresh, and unconventional, with a genuine love for song. The country neighbors with their peculiarities give touches of both humor and pathos to this appealing story. Each chapter of this romance is headed by a few bars of appropriate music.

THE BLUE DRAGON: A Tale of Recent Adventures in China. By Kirk Monroe. Harper & Brothers: New York. Price, \$1.25.

This celebrated author went to China especially to write this book for boys. The heroes are an American boy and a Chinese boy, who went to an American school. It is a delightful story, full of information about the great Chinese Empire, and written in a spirit of high appreciation for the best traits of the Chinese character, and with the purpose of aiding in the maintenance of Chinese nationality. The deliverance of the foreigners in Peking at the time of the Boxer Rebellion is well worked in at the close. The title is taken from the national emblem of China.

RED CAP TALES. Stolen from the Treasure Chest of the Wizard of the North. Which theft is humbly acknowledged by S. R. Crockett. The Macmillan Co.: New York. Price, \$2.

Mr. Crockett's four children did not like the Waverley novels, so their father undertook to tell them some of Sir Walter Scott's stories dressed up in a little more modern form. The bait took. The children were eminently delighted, and now read Scott for themselves with great gusto, skipping probably some of the long descriptive interludes which so delay the action. Seven tales from "Waverley" are retold, four from "Guy Mannering," three from "Rob Roy," and three from "The Antiquary."

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Sixteen vivid, colored illustrations help to make the book attractive.

BITS OF GOSSIP. By Rebecca Harding Davis. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Price, \$1.25, net.

A readable and entertaining volume by a well-known author whose title fairly well expresses its contents. The gossip is about famous people she has met, such as Holmes, Poe, Hawthorne, Emerson, Holland, Blaine, Greeley, Fremont, etc. Her recollections of the Civil War are especially interesting.

THE DAILY PATHWAY. By Margaret E. Sangster. American Tract Society: New York. Price, \$1.25.

Twenty sketches, reproduced from the *American Messenger*, suited for the leisure of the Sabbath afternoon, on such themes as "Needless Calamities," "Our Friends," "Gentle Folk," "The Passing of Gallantry," "Keeping One's Word," "Our Easter Joy," "At Christmas Time." Whatever Mrs. Sangster writes finds readers, and deserves to.

BIDDY'S EPISODES. By Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Price, \$1.50.

This long-famed writer is now past 80, and for upwards of forty years young girls have profited by the product of her pen. Yet here is another volume, marked by much of the charm of the old. It is a bright, amusing story, portraying a type of girlhood essentially American—self reliant, independent, restless, but earnest, sympathetic, and always interesting.

THE SONNETS OF SHAKESPEARE. With an Introduction and Notes by H. C. Beeching, M. A., D. Litt. Ginn & Co.: Boston. Price, 60 cents, net.

One of the "Athenæum Press" series, under the general editorship of Prof. Kittredge and Winchester. All students of Elizabethan literature will be interested in this neat volume, which leaves nothing to be desired in reference to the subject treated.

TRUE BILLS. By George Ade. Harper & Brothers: New York. Price, \$1.

Another collection of fables in slang, which will doubtless be enjoyed by those who especially like this particular sort of thing. We do not. The moral tone, to say the least, is not high. Among the morals taught are the following: "Thirst follows the Prohibition clause," "Eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow ye die," "One smell of brimstone makes the whole world kin." Poker playing comes in very prominently.

THE WANDERING HOST. By David Starr Jordan. American Unitarian Association: Boston. Price, 90 cents, net.

A little allegory wherein is depicted, under the figure of a journey across a rough country to a desert and a dark river, the tribulations of mankind because of the dissensions of the Christian sects. It has no special significance other than a design to lessen the animosities and point out the advantages of larger charity.

THE TRUTH OF THE APOSTOLIC GOSPEL. By Principal R. A. Falconer, D. Litt., International Committee of Y. M. C. A.: New York. Price, 50 cents.

A series of studies drawn up from the New Testament itself, having mainly in mind the difficulties of the college student. The book is divided into three parts—"Phenomena of the New Testament," "New Testament Explanation of the Foregoing Phenomena," "Credibility of the Apostolic Gospel."

CHATTERBOX FOR 1904. Dana Estes & Co.: Boston. Price, \$1.25.

Is there anything new that can be said about "Chatterbox?" This familiar book for children has been before the American people for nearly a generation, and has steadily held its own in popular favor. This year it is fully up to its high stand-

Deep Seated Coughs Cured by Allen's Lung Balsam

ard, containing six full page colored plates, beside more than two hundred other illustrations, and a fascinating miscellany of short and serial stories, sketches, poems, and anecdotes.

THE CRUSADERS. A Story of the War for the Holy Sepulchre. By Rev. A. J. Church. The Macmillan Co.: New York. Price, \$1.75.

The familiar legend of the Wandering Jew is used to link together the narrative of the first, third, and eighth Crusades in a continuous description, which the Jew is supposed to give. Handsome colored illustrations add to the value of the book.

DIVINE INSPIRATION VERSUS THE DOCUMENTARY THEORY OF THE HIGHER CRITICISM. By T. McK. Stuart. D. D. Jennings & Graham: Cincinnati. Price, 85 cents, net.

The author's idea seems to be that the modern critical theories as to the composition of the Bible leave no place for divine inspiration. He does not discuss the latter, or carefully define it, except to say that he uses the word "in the general sense of



SELF-PRONOUNCING COMMENTARY ON SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS for 1905, by REV. J. M. COON. All the Lessons in self-pronouncing form, with right to the point HELPS. Small in size, but large in suggestion. Daily Bible Readings, also Topics of EPWORTH LEAGUE with Motto, Pledge, Benediction, 128 pages, Pocket Size. Red Cloth 25c, Morocco 35c, Interleaved for Notes 50c, prepaid. Stamps taken. Agents Wanted. GEO. W. NOBLE, Lakeside Bldg, Chicago.



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the divine guarantee to the veracity of the Scriptures;" but just what he means by "veracity" in this connection it is not easy to tell. The book would be of more value if greater care had been employed in definition, and less space given to denunciation. We cannot see that it adds anything to the discussion.

STORIES OF KING ARTHUR AND HIS KNIGHTS. STORIES OF ROBIN HOOD AND HIS MERRY OUTLAWS. Fully illustrated. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.: New York. Price, 60 cents each.

Old tales of the two best-known heroes of early English days are here retold and put in very convenient, attractive form for the delight and information of modern readers.

NATHALIE'S SISTER. A Sequel to "Ursula's Freshman." By Anna Chapin Ray. Little, Brown & Co.: Boston. Price, \$1.50.

The "Teddy" stories by this author have obtained wide favor among girls, and many will be sorry to learn that the present, which is the sixth, is the last of the series. Miss Ray's work is much like that of Miss Alcott. She doubtless has other volumes well on the way to charm and profit her large circle of readers.

Magazines

A large number of important articles fill the pages of the November *Atlantic*. The first one is especially weighty, being on "The United States in the Philippines," by Alleyne Ireland, who has spent more than two years studying comparative colonization in the English, French, Dutch, and American colonies of the Far East. Like all persons who have taken the trouble to get a first-hand knowledge of the situation, he declares that the demand made by some people in the United States for immediate Philippine independence is based upon a total misconception of the case; that 95 per cent. of the people of the islands have never had the smallest wish for independence, and that they are absolutely unfit for it. He shows up some of the mistakes which he thinks the United States Government is making in its conduct of affairs there because it does not avail itself of the experience of other colonial powers. In another article Walter Symons shows that Sir Walter Scott was not a poet, but a mere improviser in rhyme; or, if a poet at all, one for boys and grown ups who are like boys. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston.)

In the November *North American* Yves Guyot, of France, shows that Russia is not

likely to get any more loans abroad, and will be forced to draw on its gold reserve, so going back to fiat money. Prof. O. F. Lewis speaks in high terms of "The Self-Supporting Student in American Colleges," declaring that his scholarship is fully as good as the average, and his social standing not impaired by his self-support. Baron Kaneko writes well on "Japan's Golden Opportunity," and Sir Robert Finlay on "International Arbitration." (North American Review: Franklin Square, New York.)

The *Homiletic Review* for November has the usual attractive line of articles on such topics as "The Village Minister and his Problems," "Advantages and Disadvantages of the Woman Minister," "Marriage and the Ministers," "The Study of Elocution by the Minister," "Preaching Old Sermons," "Value to the Minister of the Study of History," etc. (Funk & Wagnalls Company: New York.)

The *Reader Magazine* of Indianapolis makes a fine appearance, with large broad pages and handsome pictures. Mr. Hayes Robbins, under the heading, "A Boston Experiment" — "the first successful attempt in America at municipal control of street railways" — treats of our Elevated Railway and its Subway. He accounts the success to be due to the relatively high standard of civic and commercial life here in Massachusetts, "which in turn rests upon centuries of honorable tradition, universal education on a high plane, largely successful absorption of the foreign element, and extraordinary local pride." There are several other good things in the number, including a poem by James Whitcomb Riley, "Charles Wagner in France and America," "Getting into Port Arthur," etc. (Bobbs-Merrill Company: Indianapolis.)

The *World's Work* for November takes up the "Wheat Harvest," the "Public Schools," the "Cotton Kingdom," "German and American Working Life," "Insurance Companies," "Japan's Emperor and Generals," "Russia's Plight." Mr. John Foster Carr calls Russia "an empire of graft in high places," and "a burst bubble." He says: "Its aristocracy is rotten and tyrannous; its people sodden in ignorance, without moral sense, dull and brutish; its priestcraft often degraded, extortionate and sensual; its land of natural resource wasted and consumed; its imperial line counting souls and bodies as bullion for its coining; and its Czar a grotesque weakling." (Doubleday, Page & Co.: New York.)

The *Century* for November has some excellent specimens of color work, as usual, and a number of seasonable features reflecting the present interest in Russia and Japan. There is a picturesque article on "The Trackers of France;" the biography of "A Tibetan Leader;" a description of "Our Modern Blue Jacket;" and a specially important paper by Gustave Michaud on "The Brain of the Nation," in which he undertakes to answer the question: "Where are the Most Intellectual People of our Country?" (Century Company: New York.)

Travel articles of note in recent numbers of the *Living Age* are — in the number for Oct. 29, "In Red Marrakesh," by S. L. Bensusan, whose recent book on Morocco has been so favorably received; "The Jo-kang in Lhasa," by the special correspondent of the *London Times*, in Nov. 5; and in Nov. 12, "The Inn of the Margeride," in which Hilaire Belloc's powers of imaginative description are seen at their best. (Living Age Company: 13½ Bromfield St., Boston.)

Photo Era for November is a Boston Art Club number — and a very interesting and attractive number it is. Portraits and marines predominate among the illustrations, with a few notable exceptions, such as "Cape Ann — Late Afternoon," "A Lowery Morning," and "Daffodils." The contributions this month include: "The Boston Art Club Anniversary," "The Photo Era Party Abroad," "Indoor Work for Photographers," "American Work at the London Exhibitions." (Photo Era Publishing Company: 170 Summer St., Boston.)

Everybody's for November continues to enlarge its circulation under the stimulus of Lawson's "Frenzied Finance," Hall Caine's "Prodigal Son," and other attractions. It is talking about soon arriving at a million circulation, and seems on the highroad to it. (Ridg-

way-Thayer Company: Union Square, New York.)

In *Harper's* for November the more solid articles are: "Non-Intervention and the Monroe Doctrine," "Psychical Research," "Winter on the Great Lakes," "Some Greek Anticipations of Modern Science," and "Are the Planets Inhabited?" (Harper & Brothers: New York.)

In the *Critic* for November is presented Alfred Austin's lecture on "The Growing Distaste for the Higher Forms of Poetry." He defines poetry as "the Transfiguration of the Actual into the Ideal at a lofty elevation through the medium of melodious or nobly-sounding verse." Epic and dramatic poetry he considers the highest forms, and he thinks the public does not care for this now, the novel having chiefly taken its place. (Critic Company: 27 West 23d St., New York.)

The *Bookman* for November has a very complete description of the Press Association, and begins a new serial by Marie Van Vorst called, "Amanda of the Mill." (Dodd, Mead & Company: New York.)

In the *World Today* for this month are fully illustrated articles on "The American Soldier," "The Doukhobor in Canada," "The American Woman in Art," "Election Day among the Mountaineers," and "British Municipal Practice versus American Municipal Theory." The splendid success achieved in such cities as Glasgow, Liverpool, and London is very startling when contrasted with the sad state of things on this side. (World Today Company: Chicago.)

The *Methodist Magazine and Review* of Toronto for the current month gives large space to Canada's National Fair. It also illustrates a pilgrimage to the Canadian Lourdes. Other good papers are on "Prince Kropotkin," and "The Redemption of Palestine." (William Briggs: Toronto.)

With a cover design suggestive of autumn in conception and color, the November *Country Life in America* provides a seasonable table of contents, including: "Flowers for the Autumn," "Chimneys and Fireplaces," "The Awakening of Agriculture," "English Settlers," "Growing Bulbs in Sand and Water," "The Exciting Sport of Pigeon-Racing," "Oiled Roads," "A General Farm that Pays." (Doubleday, Page & Co.: New York.)

The special features of the *American Monthly Review of Reviews* for November are a character sketch of the late Senator Hoar, by Talcott Williams; brief sketches of Hon. John Morley, Hon. James Bryce, Commander Booth Tucker, the late Frederic A. Bartholdi, and the late Lafcadio Hearn; an illustrated account of "Iowa's Campaign for Better Corn," by Prof. P. G. Holden; a study of Lord Grey, Canada's new governor-general, by W. T. Stead; an article on "The Trend of Political Affairs in Canada," apropos of the elections in November, by Miss Agnes C. Laut; and "Railroad Accidents in the United States," by Secretary Edward A. Moseley, of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The closing developments of the Presidential campaign are admirably set forth in the editorial department, "The Progress of the World," which is supplemented by a series of striking and forceful cartoons. (Review of Reviews Co.: 13 Astor Place, New York.)

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General Missionary Committee

Continued from page 1494

Japan, \$4,500; South Japan, \$3,800; Korea, \$3,900; North India, \$2,800; Northwest India, \$2,800; South India, \$2,800; Bombay, \$2,400; Central Provinces, \$2,000; Bengal, \$2,000; Burma, \$2,800; Malaysia, \$2,400; Philippines, \$4,600. Dr. Neely asked that \$250 be taken from the South American and the same from Andes Conferences, and given for property in Peru.

After considerable discussion, it was decided, on motion of Bishop Fowler, to add an additional \$15,000 from the Contingent Fund, thus giving \$30,000, plus the per cent. to which they are entitled, plus the appropriations of last year—a total of \$731,500; the redistribution to be made by the committee named by Bishop Walden.

Bishop Wilson then moved that the remaining \$10,000 from the appropriation for the Contingent Fund be added to the sum available for domestic work.

Bishop Fowler moved that this be referred to the committee for redistribution.

Dr. Neely was added to the committee for the consideration of such matters as related to South America, and it was ordered, the money to be administered by the Board.

Adjourned to meet again at 2 o'clock.

Bishop Moore presided, and Dr. James Mudge conducted the devotional exercises.

The reports of several committees were at this time made, which are too lengthy to be reported here. One report, however, is important. It was recommended by the committee on New Work that \$1,000 be appropriated for Hungarian work; that \$1,200 be appropriated for the superintendency of our Bulgarian work; and that \$5,000 be appropriated for work in France as soon as it can be secured for that purpose, with an assurance of its continuance for a reasonable time.

With regard to Hungarian work, Dr. Buckley, from his own knowledge of the situation, strongly favored the step proposed, indicating his willingness to contribute from his own pocket, if necessary. Dr. Burt said there is an open door in Hungary such as is before us in no other part of Europe. Dr. North heartily favored. It was voted to add \$1,000 to North Germany for that work.

Bishop Burt, discussing the second item, said we must either put an intelligent superintendent in charge, or else withdraw from that field.

Dr. Buckley opposed; he would ask the secretary how many members we have in Bulgaria. Never has there been so stupendous a mistake in all the history of missions, as has been seen in Bulgaria. Great things have been prophesied of this work, but nothing has ever been done. The secretary gave the figures Dr. Buckley asked for: Members, 27; probationers, 91—for all Bulgaria. Dr. Leonard gave later statistics, showing 397 members and probationers. Bishop Fowler said Bulgaria has never been given a chance. Now we have a good man, let us give him the \$1,000, and see what he can do. Dr. Leonard said no man ever went to Bulgaria who did not return in favor of it. He believed if Dr. Buckley could go and see the work, he would be convinced. We ought to give Bishop Burt this \$1,200, and let him send out a man to do this work.

Bishop Goodsell said he had visited our work in Bulgaria—nearly every station north of the Balkans; he did not want to oppose Bishop Burt, as he had been there later, but he believed that until certain changes have been made in the personnel of the mission, no prosperity can be assured. The principle of a superintendency

was approved, and \$1,000 was voted for its support.

The \$5,000 for French work was appropriated under the conditions made.

At this point, Bishop Hamilton obtained the floor and proposed the establishing of a mission in Palestine, the same to be made a part of Southern Asia. In a strong speech he supported his proposition, but the opposition of Dr. Buckley and Dr. Leonard led to its defeat. Dr. Buckley said that only the intervention of the Turkish empire prevented trouble among the Christians now there engaged in mission work. Small riots frequently break out, he declared. The denominations have divided the holy places among them. To enter this field would be to simply make our denomination a laughing-stock for the world. We might as well found a new mission at the North Pole, and wait until the Pole was discovered, before making an appropriation. Dr. Leonard said it was proposed to foist upon the Methodist Episcopal Church a mission that has been a failure.

Dr. E. S. Tipple reported for the committee on American Indians, recommending the same appropriations practically as last year. It was voted to accept the report.

Non-English-speaking work was next considered:

Welsh—Northern New York, \$284; Philadelphia, \$400; Wisconsin, \$100; Wyoming, \$200.

Swedish—Austin, \$1,400; California, \$21,000; Central Swedish, \$6,000; Eastern Swedish, \$11,500; Northern Swedish, \$6,000; Puget Sound, \$2,250; Western Swedish, \$6,000.

Norwegian and Danish—Maine, \$500; New England, \$1,400; New York East, \$2,300; Norwegian and Danish, \$10,000; Utah Mission, \$2,400; Western Norwegian Danish, \$6,500.

German—California German, \$3,790; Central German, \$4,300; Chicago German, \$3,800; East German, \$5,400; North Pacific German Mission Conference, \$4,900; Northern German, \$2,900; Northwest German, \$3,375; St. Louis German, \$3,500; Southern German, \$4,200; West German, \$6,000.

French—Gulf, \$300; New England, \$2,000; New Hampshire, \$1,350; Rock River, \$1,500.

Spanish—New Mexico, \$17,000; Porto Rico, \$23,500; Southern California, \$1,500.

Porto Rico was well represented by Bishop Cranston. He told of the Americanization of the island and the success of our work. Its area is about 3,600 square miles, with little railroad communication. We occupy the centre of the island, and are everywhere made to feel that we are not only welcome there, but that our presence is really desired. Baptisms and accessions are frequent. The conditions among the people are pitiable; they are ignorant and needy. Social conditions are indescribably bad; marriages and burials are so expensive that they are practically impossible, owing to the excessive charges of the priests; hence the people hire coffins and dump the bodies into hired graves, returning the coffins to the dealers. If the rent on the graves is not paid up, the bones are disinterred and placed in a heap at one side of the burial plots. He claimed the U. S. Government has built more roads there in four years than the Spaniards did in 400 years. The only talk against the American Government heard there now is made by political agitators who are seeking office.

On motion of Colonel Dobbins, it was voted that if any scaling down was necessary, it should be made on those places where increases have been made, and the office should make such adjustment as may be necessary.

Chinese work being next considered, Dr. Smyth protested against the appropriation of large sums until after proper in-

vestigation. He felt that the work is not being economically administered. Dr. Leonard moved that, in view of Dr. Smyth's remarks, this Committee should order a careful investigation of this work, and the appropriation be at the disposal of the Board.

Bishop Hamilton said it was well known that there had been for a long time trouble at this point. But the property is worth all we paid; it has appreciated very largely, but he was glad the Board was willing to take upon themselves the responsibility of the situation.

The appropriation of \$12,000 was made at the disposal of the Board, and an investigation ordered.

Chinese—California, \$12,000; New Mexico English, \$250; New York, \$1,800; Oregon, \$2,000.

Bishop Fowler moved that the remainder of the appropriations be made as last year. An amendment was offered that such representatives as desire an increase or decrease shall so state at this time. It was so ordered.

Bishop Joyce reported an appeal of Dr. Honda regarding relief of Japanese soldiers, recommending the matter to the favorable consideration of the churches and a collection taken. It was adopted.

Japanese—Including the Hawaiian Japanese Mission, lately established, \$11,040.

Bohemian and Hungarian—Baltimore,

Till Noon

The Simple Dish that Keeps One Vigorous and Well Fed

When the doctor takes his own medicine and the grocer eats the food he recommends, some confidence comes to the observer.

A grocer of Ossian, Ind., had a practical experience with food worth any one's attention. He says:

"Six years ago I became so weak from stomach and bowel trouble that I was finally compelled to give up all work in my store, and in fact all sorts of work, for about four years. The last year I was confined to the bed nearly all the time, and much of the time unable to retain food of any sort on my stomach. My bowels were badly constipated continually, and I lost in weight from 165 pounds down to 88 pounds.

"When at the bottom of the ladder I changed treatment entirely, and started in on Grape-Nuts and cream for nourishment. I used absolutely nothing but this for about three months. I slowly improved until I got out of bed and began to move about. I have been improving regularly, and now in the past two years have been working about fifteen hours a day in the store, and never felt better in my life.

"During these two years I have never missed a breakfast of Grape-Nuts and cream, and often have it two meals a day; but the entire breakfast is always made of Grape-Nuts and cream alone.

"Since commencing the use of Grape-Nuts I have never used anything to stimulate the action of the bowels—a thing I had to do for years; but this food keeps me regular and in fine shape, and I am growing stronger and heavier every day.

"My customers naturally have been interested, and I am compelled to answer a great many questions about Grape-Nuts. Some people would think that a simple dish of Grape-Nuts and cream would not carry one through to the noonday meal, but it will, and in the most vigorous fashion." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

\$1,000; East Ohio, \$3,000; Nebraska, \$300; North Ohio, \$800; Northwest Kansas, \$600; Pittsburg, \$2,900; Rock River, \$4,000; Upper Iowa, \$1,200.

Italian — California, \$1,000; Erie, \$1,500; Genesee, \$600; Gulf, \$300; Maine, \$500; New England, \$2,200; New York, \$5,300; Philadelphia, \$3,000.

Portuguese — New England, \$500; New England Southern, \$1,800.

Finnish — California, \$500; Detroit, \$3,000; New England, \$500; Northern Minnesota, \$1,400.

Foreign Populations — Central Pennsylvania, \$3,000.

Hawaiian Mission — \$8,500.

Mr. John R. Mott presented his report on the appeal to the church. On motion of Bishop Fowler, it was ordered printed without reading.

Bishops Fowler and Andrews were added to the committee on readjustment of foreign appropriations.

The appropriation of \$500 to the Delaware Conference for work in the Bronx was reconsidered, and the amount transferred to be administered by the resident Bishop through the New York Church Extension Society.

Several minor changes in the appropriations were then made, after which a resolution of thanks was extended to the Boston Methodist organizations for the unusual attentions which the members of the Committee have received, for the visit of the Governor, and for the unusual interest taken in the sessions as shown by the attendance of spectators.

A vote of \$25 for the sexton was passed.

The appropriations were then confirmed, subject to the adjustment of the committee in charge. Owing to the great haste of the closing hours of the session, and the probable changes in the readjustment by the committee on that matter, the recapitulation table of appropriations, usually given, was omitted. It will be published in due season.

Notes

— Dr. David S. Spencer, of our Japan Mission, who has spent twenty-one years in that field, is earnestly pleading with our good Methodist people for support of our Publishing House in Tokyo. The General Committee has heartily approved this project, as it is vital to our highest success. No previous undertaking of our church in that land equals this proposition in far-reaching results.

— Bishop I. B. Scott leaves for Monrovia, Liberia, Africa, Saturday, Nov. 29. He was elected by the last General Conference and assigned to this work, being the first colored man ever elected to the Episcopacy by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He and Bishop Harzsell have in charge the entire continent of Africa. Bishop Scott purposes to make his residence in Monrovia, and will spend most of his time there.

— Dr. Buckley was complaining about the draft. "I was drafted during the war, and I have been afraid of the draft ever since." "This is a case of too much air and too little hair," said Dr. Stevens. To which Dr. Buckley said—referring to Dr. Stevens' rapidly thinning hair—"The difference between you and me is in the language of the Discipline, 'You

have the root of the matter' still in your head, while I have none."

— Dr. W. W. Van Orsdel, representing the Montana District, has a district covering 50,000 square miles—the last of the New West of the United States.

— The two colored members of the Committee, Rev. M. W. Clair, of Washington Conference, and Rev. G. G. Logan, of Holly Springs, Miss., have made an excellent impression in their representations of the work under their charge.

— The statement ascribed to Bishop Cranston regarding Dr. Buckley's absence at Omaha should be credited to Bishop Foss. In the haste of reporting the names were mixed.

— The painstaking efforts of the various local committees deserve special praise. Mr. C. R. Magee and Revs. G. F. Durgin and C. W. Blackett labored indefatigably, and their efforts were much appreciated by the visitors.

— At the close of its session the Committee issued an appeal to the Methodist Episcopal Churches throughout the world, in which it states that the foreign missionary staff should be increased by 25 per cent. and that \$1,000,000 should be added within the quadrennium to the present equipment in the foreign field. It also says the home missionary work must be looked after with even greater earnestness than before.

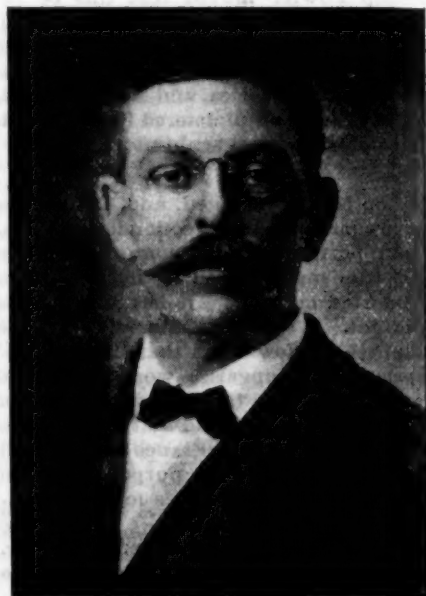
— Bishop William Burt, who was elected at the last General Conference and assigned episcopal supervision of all Europe, is eminently fitted for his work. A man of splendid physique, he is genial and pleasant to meet, yet without knowing what he wants, and usually gets it. He was educated at Wilbraham, Middle town, and Drew Theological Seminary, joining the New York East Conference in 1881. He was married, April 14, 1881, to Miss Helen B. Graves, of Lynn, who has been a loyal helpmate to him in all his labors. Transferred to Italy Conference in 1886, he was appointed presiding elder of the Milan District. In 1888 he removed to Rome, and was put in charge of all the work. He founded the Boys' College, the Publishing House, the Girls' School, and the Young Ladies' College. He was elected Bishop at Los Angeles in May, 1904, being the first missionary ever elected to that high office. Immediately after his election Bishop Burt went to Europe, and held the nine Conferences there, and then returned to the United States to attend the Bishops' Conference at New Haven, and the meetings of the General Committee. He has already established his episcopal residence at Zurich, Switzerland, as directed by the General Conference. He hopes to sail from New York on the 30th inst., and among his immediate plans for the future is the organization of a Union Theological School for all Europe.

Dedication at East Pittston, Me.

It was a red-letter day for this charge, Sunday, Nov. 6. It was the long-hoped-for day. The story of the heroic struggle for four and a half years by Rev. L. L. Harris and his little band would fill many an interesting page—a story of heartaches and cheer, of sunbeams and gloom, of hopeful expectation and sinking discouragement, of unexpected help and unexpected refusals to help. But we will not tell the story. It was a case of hope deferred making the heart sick. It was a case of weeping enduring for a night, but joy coming in the morning. East Pittston now has reason to feel proud of as neat, substantial and well-appointed a church edifice as any charge of its grade can boast. The audience-room and vestries are sheathed throughout and well finished in yellow pine. The pews are of oak and the latest pattern. The pulpit furniture is up to date, rich and attractive. A home-like carpet of bright, comfortable pattern covers the auditorium floor. An object worthy of mention is a memorial window placed in the front of the old church by Rev. Oren Tyler, a former pastor, now gone home. This window has been placed behind the pulpit, where it not only

breaks what would otherwise be the bareness of the walls, but increases light and adds beauty to the room, especially as the ornamental top contains richly colored cathedral glass with a delicate white dove for a centre. To give adequate credit to the pastor, Rev. L. L. Harris, for the part he has had in the rebuilding of this church, would seem like fulsome praise. East Pittston Circuit is his first charge. He received the appointment under Rev. W. W. Ogier, the presiding elder, in the spring of 1900. He came to East Maine from Westfield, Mass., where he had been serving many years in the U. S. postal service. He joined the Conference in 1901, and was ordained deacon by Bishop Andrews at Newport in 1903. He is now in the midst of his fifth year at East Pittston. Few men have achieved a larger success even after many years of experience. A strong courage, a cheery heart and a persistent faith, together with an unflagging activity in every line of church work, give the secret of his triumphs.

In the work of rebuilding the church it is but right that words of appreciation and high esteem should be spoken of the Twentieth Century Club of young ladies, the Epworthian Club of young men, the Ladies' Aid Society, local



REV. L. L. HARRIS

associations, Mrs. Amanda Marion Upton, W. B. Thomas, S. R. Bailey & Son, Mrs. Adeline Trafton Knex, W. H. Smith, Geo. D. Pike, and Mrs. W. O. Hilton, who with other friends of the pastor in Massachusetts have aided very materially in making the church possible. Also D. B. Dearborn and H. E. D. Jackson of New York, and Miss Eglantine Preble, Pacific Grove, Cal. Without this help from far-away friends, the new church had been an impossibility.

On the day of rededication, though the weather was unpromising, a large company of people were in attendance. Rev. D. B. Dow, presiding elder of Bangor District, Rev. C. W. Lowell, of Randolph, and Rev. M. G. Prescott, of Mattapan, Mass., former pastors, and the presiding elder of Rockland District, were the preachers present. Mr. Dow preached a strong sermon in the morning from Gen. 37: 5, in which he finely set forth the value and need of the vision in life as an incentive to any noble activity. In the afternoon Rev. C. W. Lowell presented an interesting historical statement, after which the dedicatory services were conducted according to our church ritual. Rev. Thos. F. Jones, presiding elder, preached from 1 Tim. 5: 8. In the evening, the services were conducted by Dr. Prescott, who preached an interesting and impressive discourse from Rev. 8: 3: "Behold I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it." The inspiration of this day should be the beginning of a new, strong and lasting life to our church at East Pittston.

T. F. J.

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THE CONFERENCES

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE

Rockland District

Round Pond Circuit.—Rev. E. S. Gahan and his active co-worker, Mrs. Gahan, are courageously pushing the battle for victory. There are tokens to encourage them in the face of discouragement in this extensive field. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, who went to Bucksport to take charge of the Seminary boarding-house, are greatly missed. These rural charges that have a continual struggle to live sorely appreciate the going of a mainstay, and Mr. and Mrs. Fuller numbered two, each stronger because of the other. It was Bucksport's gain. The extensive repairs upon the church are nearing completion. Round Pond may be congratulated. The people will be able hereafter to worship God with a sense of security and comfort.

Bremen Circuit.—A day's work for Rev. J. N. Atwood persuaded us that the pastors on some of our rural charges earn their living if they do the work required with a fair degree of faithfulness. We preached at West Waldoboro Saturday evening; rode five miles and preached at Broad Cove Sunday morning; two miles and preached at Medomak in the afternoon; five miles and preached at Dutch Neck in the evening; and then two miles back to West Waldoboro for the night. We enjoyed the day. Good congregations greeted us. How these people back from the busy mart appreciate the labors of a faithful pastor! They say: "We want our pastor to come round often to see us." An excellent condition prevails on the charge. Finances are nearly even to date. Juniors are organized at Dutch Neck. Special meetings have been held at Medomak. An Epworth League is also organized and promises well. Special services are to be held at other parts of the charge, under the sub-district plan. Mr. Atwood and his people have cause to feel encouraged.

Waldoboro.—A call on Rev. J. E. Lombard on our way to Friendship discovered many encouraging features in the work of the charge. After weeks of revival work at Manktown, in which an inspiring uplift was felt by the people, special meetings were begun at Winslow's Mills. God is working among this people. A new life has sprung up in the church. Many have expressed a purpose to serve God. Mr. Lombard has been assisted by the men of his sub-district. A good work is being accomplished. Forty persons in all the charge have been moved to begin a new life or have been stirred to a renewal of the life divine. Thank God! May the fire increase and catch from heart to heart and extend all through the district!

Friendship.—New Hymnals have been purchased for the church. Money was raised for them by the summer visitors. Congregations are good. Union services are soon to be held by the pastors of this sub-district. Finances are in a very encouraging state. Rev. and Mrs. C. F. Butterfield are doing good work. Pastoral labor is not forgotten.

Thomaston.—Rev. A. E. Morris and family have found a warm welcome among this people. Further repairs have made the parsonage a home of desirable comfort. The new pastorate has opened auspiciously.

Mid-year Exchanges, Benevolences, etc.—We want to say a hearty "amen" to "Frank Leslie's" remark in a recent HERALD relative to "playing church." We want to say another thing. In our thought the genius of our church hardly calls upon presiding elders of one Conference to "cut and dry" transfers from another Conference without reference to the presiding elders of the other Conference. Moreover, we hardly think it is our courteous right to stir a *confrere's* men as to possibilities on our district without first communicating with the *confrere*. The elders be brothers, or ought to be, and to attempt to "cut into" a brother elder's work is, to say the least, ungracious. Now, isn't it?

Brethren of the district, how are your benevolences coming on? Pray do not put off the beginning of collections another week. Rockland District has no reason to feel abashed by its comparative Conference showing last year, but we ought to do better. Brothers, will you not get your full apportionments this year? The church needs every penny of it, and to raise it will be a means of grace to yourself and to your society. T. F. J.

MAINE CONFERENCE

Deaconess Home, Portland.—Miss Josephine Hayward, formerly a worker in the West, has come to serve as Conference deaconess. She begins her work at Kittery under Rev. S. Hooper. December will be given to Rumford Falls under the direction of Rev. G. A. Martin. Calls for her services must be sent to the superintendent of the Home. We were greatly encouraged at the Conference W. H. M. S. annual meeting held at Kent's Hill, Nov. 2 and 3, to note in the reports sent by the auxiliaries the growing interest in the Deaconess Home. With the pledges made at the Board of Managers meeting at Denver for other work occurs our own Conference work at Portland, which we hope every auxiliary will plan for the first of all. The Conference secretary will send a list of these pledges to each auxiliary, and we hope the Home will receive prompt attention.

We have had donations of vegetables, fruit, canned fruit, and groceries from Norway, Bath, Pelham, N. H., and Windsor, Vt. These supplies come to our door without expense either to the senders or ourselves, owing to the courtesy of the railroads, which give free transportation to the W. H. M. S., and of the Chase Transfer Co., which brings the freight from the railroads to our door with no charges to us. Therefore we ask our friends to take advantage of this great opportunity to help in the support of the work and provide us with something to tide the poor over a hard time. We are in need of warm winter underwear for women and children's warm clothing of all kinds. Something that can be made over, either new or old, will be appreciated. The Deaconess Guild, consisting of ladies who will help in some line of work for the Home, met Wednesday, Nov. 9, to plan the winter's work. A women's meeting is held weekly, which is made up of the poor, strangers and members of the Guild. Here garments are cut over for children, and a gospel service with light refreshments closes the pleasant and helpful meetings. A nurse deaconess is expected in about a month. Miss Mary Crawford is an efficient helper in the Home.

God is helping us to win the children to our Italian Sunday-school. No more needy class could be found. The mission room was filled last Sunday with what would be called the "toughs" of little Italy; but, dirty and ragged as they were, and ignorant and unused to such a service, they were respectful and even reverent. Boys of larger growth are being converted; two have joined the church, and others would come if there was a church of their own language. Enough members could be found now to start a church at once. We maintain a night class to teach them English twice a week, and visit the families frequently. Pray for us! We are the only ones who are trying to help the two thousand Italians of Portland.

MRS. H. I. BENSON, Supt.

Neuralgic Pain!
Rheumatic Pain!
Instantly Relieved by
Painkiller (Perry Davis)

Lewiston District

Empire.—Rev. G. B. Hannaford supplies on each alternate Sabbath, and the people greatly enjoy his ministrations. He performs some pastoral work. One child has been baptized. In purchasing Sunday-school books \$20 has been spent—one-half of this a donation from the Sunday School Union. The school is flourishing. Social meetings are well sustained. It is not often that any one family is a greater factor in the work of the church than is that of H. M. Dunn, Esq. He is recording steward, trustee, janitor (doing the work gratis), and teacher of the Bible class; Mrs. Dunn is superintendent of the Sunday school, and one of the leaders in the Ladies' Aid; the daughter presides at the organ; and the young son is assistant janitor. Rev. J. W. Smith and wife, and Rev. W. H. Gowell and family, are great helpers. Finances are well up.

Long Island.—During the Conference year 14 have been received in full and 19 have been baptized. Mrs. Powell superintends the Junior League. During the summer two Sunday-schools are sustained, and one the year round. The Cradle Roll numbers 24, and the Home Department is flourishing; 38 Sunday School Advocates are taken. The pastor, Rev. Felix Powell, does faithful pastoral work. The benevolences are carefully attended to. The pulpit has been cut down and moved into one corner, and an altar-rail put in; new steps have been built, and the grounds graded in front. Not a few questioned the wisdom of building a parsonage here, but the wisdom and toil of Rev. L. H. Bean and wife have been abundantly justified. This is now one of our most flourishing missions, in one of Portland's suburbs, in the charming Casco Bay. Finances are up to date.

Baldwin and Hiram.—We spent a recent Sabbath here, and preached three times, administered the sacrament of the supper twice, and rode twenty miles. (And a good deal of the way was no trotting pace!) Rev. J. M. Potter and wife are having a pleasant year, and so are the people. The charge is a large one, and the work is heavy. The Sunday school at West Baldwin is on the increase; a birthday bank and a picture roll have been introduced. The school at Hiram is small, but good. Mrs. Potter is superintendent of the Home Department at West Baldwin. It numbers 24. She makes many calls with her husband. Tracts are distributed, and the benevolences are looked after. Finances are well up. The charge has a fund that brings in \$100 or more, annually. At North Baldwin there is a very pretty Union Chapel; and they are a church going

A NEW PATTERN



The decoration, in the style of the Empire, is very chaste and quite a novelty in Bedstead construction. This is the very latest pattern in Polet brass, with lowered foot frame and recessed back.

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Here is a Bedstead that will go traveling down to your great grandchildren. It is made of the heaviest tubular brass, and its lustrous splendor won't fade in the long heat of daily usage. You see that the tubing is extra size. The sockets and collars are very stout. There is no flimsiness here.

people. This is a great year for Baldwin apples in Baldwin.

South Waterford and Sweden.—Each charge on the district has its peculiarities. The one that is most striking here is the absence of any evening meetings. The membership is so small and the people are so scattered that it is almost impossible to sustain one. Moreover, the work as it is is about all that the pastor's strength is equal to. He is very much improved, however. In some respects the work is very encouraging here. Congregations are good, the Sunday-schools are prosperous, the finances at South Waterford are up to date. At Sweden the church has been put in fine shape; a very helpful Literary and Social Club is sustained; and the people generally feel that the Conference has honored them in sending them so able a minister. A good collection was taken at South Waterford on Children's Day. Sweden expects to pay its full share of the salary. Rev. J. B. Howard has lost his favorite pony. It was a real family affliction. A subscription paper has been started to help him buy another. Mrs. Howard is superintendent of the Sunday-school at South Waterford. The elder is paid in full. A mile from South Waterford is a small Congregational church with a fine property. These two places ought to be together, and form either a Methodist or a Congregational church. It would make a delightful charge, and give a man a comfortable support. Sweden is really needed to strengthen the Fryeburg and Stowe charge. So mote it be!

Ministerial Association.—This meeting, which was held at Yarmouth, was one of the best held during our term of office. About thirty preachers were present, including Rev. Messrs. Wentworth, Haley, Clifford, and Parsons of Portland District, and Lapbam, Young and Rich from Augusta District. The hospitality of the people was generous, and the attendance, especially at the evening services, large. Every topic of the program was taken up, with one exception. The "Review of the Camp-meetings," by F. C. Norcross and A. K. Bryant, was quite exhaustive (not of patience) and able. The "Review of Historical Evidence of the New Testament," by H. Hewitt, was what would be expected—characteristically able. "Present Religious Condition of Maine," by A. W. Pottle, was a surprise. Mr. Pottle is so optimistic and so in sympathy with all reverent and constructive advanced thought, that we expected a more hopeful view; but he dealt in plain facts in an earnest way, and awakened a spirit of self-examination rather than amens and hallelujahs. It was a very timely paper. "Aggressive Evangelism," by F. K. Beem, was another timely and thoughtful paper. "The Revival"—under these subdivisions: "General Conditions," by G. D. Holmes; "The Pastor's Personal Preparation," by J. A. Brooks; "The Preaching that will Promote It," by W. B. Eldridge and G. J. Palmer—was finely handled. "Temperance" was treated under the subdivisions: "The Church and Temperance Sentiment in the Community," by T. P. Baker, and "Resubmission," by Wm. Wood (handled with exceptional ability). "Scriptural Authority and Disciplinary Obligation of Fasting," by J. M. Potter, was treated in a very modest and interesting manner. The general discussion of these themes was able and invariably kindly and brotherly. D. B. Holt presented, in his clear, logical and forcible manner, the claims of the Conference claimants. It is earnestly desired that all the pastors of the Conference co-operate with the Conference committee to increase largely the invested fund. Mrs. Benson, of the Deaconess Home in Portland, presented the needs and work of the Home. Mr. Holt also urged renewed interest in this work.

The Monday evening sermon was preached by Rev. C. L. Banghart. We did not hear it, but the secretary made an appreciative record. On Tuesday evening Portland District was much in evidence, to the delight of all. J. R. Clifford led an enthusiastic praise service, and B. C. Wentworth preached a strong and impressive sermon to the unconverted. The seasons of devotion were very helpful. The following were elected officers for next year: President, the presiding elder (Who?); secretary, T. P. Baker; treasurer, F. K. Beem; committee on program, pastors at Lewiston and Auburn.

Personal.—Rev. A. H. Witham, of Denmark, who has been close to the brink, is much better. Evangelist I. T. Johnson is assisting Rev.

Felix Powell at Long Island. He looked in upon us a little while at Yarmouth. He is a welcome guest.

Rev. C. J. Fowler is holding special services in Yarmouth.

Complimentary resolutions were passed at the Association in reference to Rev. H. E. McFarlane, of Naples, who has been given a fine appointment in the Nebraska Conference.

Rev. G. J. Palmer will look after the work in North Sebago. A. S. L.

Augusta District

Rev. C. A. Southard, our presiding elder, has been for awhile in poor health; and while he was not able to do work on his district, he desired me to attend to some of it. I inclose notice from some of the churches I visited. Mr. Southard is now better and able to attend to his work himself. We are all very thankful.

New Sharon is one of our Maine villages that is suffering on account of railroad facilities. A road has been partly built to connect Farmington and Waterville and open thoroughfare through this village from the sea to the lumber and sporting regions; but it is not completed, and business is very quiet. Formerly there were four churches here, and I am told they were all well attended. Now there are but two, and they have been somewhat discouraged. At present our Methodist church and its pastor, Rev. J. R. Remick, have reason for encouragement. The church building and vestry are in very good repair, convenient and attractive. The church work is prospering. During the last quarter 19 persons were baptized and received into the church. The religious interest now is the best it has been for a long time. The congregations are the largest and a good class of young people have been gathered in. The church, and especially the pastor and his family, are afflicted with a parsonage that has for years been uncomfortable, and is growing worse with age. If a new parsonage can be

secured, the present pastor will leave an attractive field for his successor.

Mercer is a quiet, pleasant village, with a Methodist church under the care of the pastor living at New Sharon. There are some sterling, active members here. The revival meetings, in which Evangelist H. L. Gale assisted, commenced Sept. 11 and continued ten days. They were very helpful in raising the spiritual tone of the church, and about twenty persons, young people and children, manifested a desire to live Christian lives. The work is being faithfully followed up.

Industry and Starks are prospering under the labors of Rev. J. F. Keith. The pastoral work is very faithfully performed, and results have been secured in good congregations and spiritual meetings. Two have been baptized and joined the church since the last quarterly meeting. Others are expected to follow. The parsonage has been greatly improved inside and has now a very inviting appearance.

Leeds and Greene.—Rev. A. C. Cook has been doing hard work on this charge. He has faithfully performed his ministerial and pastoral duties, to the satisfaction of all, I think, and has made important changes and improvements upon the parsonage buildings and the farm connected with it. There have been a number of conversions during his pastorate.

Winthrop is having a prosperous year. The services of the pastor, Rev. T. N. Kewley, and wife are highly appreciated. The financial condition of the church is the best it has ever been. Pastor and people are full of courage, and the Lord is with them. L.

W. H. M. S.—The annual meeting of the Maine Conference W. H. M. S. convened in Ricker Hall, Kent's Hill, Wednesday evening, Nov. 2. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. W. F. Berry, president of the school. After the address of welcome and response, Miss Hayden, one of the students, read

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the leaflet, "Why Persia Green could Bring an Offering." Miss Ethel Gallagher, one of the teachers, gave a brief but comprehensive address upon "Our Training School at Washington," and Mrs. H. A. Clifford gave a fine address upon "Our Work in the South."

The reports which were given on Thursday by the district and corresponding secretaries were full of encouragement. Much progress has been made during the year. Six new auxiliaries have been organized and many children's and young people's societies. There has been an increase during the year of 600 members in auxiliaries, bands and circles. Thursday evening Mrs. L. Luce gave a very interesting report of the annual meeting at Denver, and Mrs. B. C. Wentworth spoke on "The Mormon Octopus." Mrs. Onstott presented the flag to the Y. P. Society of South Portland for largest gain in membership, and also announced the fact that the ladies had contributed \$10 to make Mrs. Israel Luce, the retiring president, an honorary member of the society.

SCRIBE.

N. E. SOUTHERN CONFERENCE

New Bedford District

Taunton, First Church.—The pastor, Rev. C. Harley Smith, district missionary secretary, suggests that now is the time for every Epworth League to organize a missionary study class. Where there is a Standard Bearers' Society and another class is not possible, the World Evangelism department of the League may wisely work to get Leaguers to join the Standard Bearers for the purpose of doing missionary study class work. Any League can find three young people to study missions together by arranging with the Sunday-school board to elect those three, or more, persons to membership in the missionary committee of the Sunday-school, especially where there is no Sunday-school committee. Fanny J. Crosby (Mrs. Van Alstyne) lectured in this church, Nov. 18, on "My Life and My Hymns." This is one out of five popular entertainments arranged for by this church. Rev. L. G. March, soloist and composer, is to conduct two weeks' musical services of devotion, beginning Nov. 28.

Taunton, Grace.—Nov. 6 was a most interesting day with this church. The pastor, Dr. J. A. L. Rich, baptized 7 adults and received 10 into full membership, four of them being young men.

Bourne.—The encouraging features of last Sabbath's services were the receiving of 2 on probation and 1 into full membership by the pastor, Rev. F. L. Brooks, and the administering of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the largest number of communicants for several years.

Middleboro.—The pastor, Rev. O. E. Johnson, received 5 on probation and 1 by certificate, Nov. 6. Conversions occur nearly every week. An order of King's Sons has been organized with 35 members.

Sagamore.—Extra meetings are being held by the pastor, Rev. L. H. Massey, at Bourneville, to be followed by the same at Sagamore.

Chilmark.—Revival meetings are in successful progress here. Several men have started in the Christian life. Rev. B. F. Raynor is pastor. MELIOR.

Brockton and Vicinity

South St.—A steady improvement is going on in this church. The pastor, Rev. S. E. Ellis, is

HEALTH IS YOUR HERITAGE

If you feel sick, depressed, irritated; if food disagrees with you; if you are constipated, suffer from catarrh, or get tired with the least exertion, you are not getting out of life what you are entitled to. There is no reason why you should not be restored to a life of perfect health and usefulness. There is a cure for you, and it won't cost a cent to try it. The Vernal Remedy Company have so much confidence in their superb remedy, Vernal Palmettona (Palmetto Berry Wine) that they are willing to send, free and prepaid, to any reader of ZION'S HERALD a trial bottle. You can try and test it absolutely free of all charge. The remedy is also sold by druggists everywhere. We advise every reader to take advantage of this generous offer and write today to the Vernal Remedy Company, Le Roy, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Please ask your WIFE, DAUGHTER, or SISTER to Read MY FREE Offer



WISE WORDS TO SUFFERERS

From a Woman of Notre Dame, Ind.

I will mail, free of any charge, this Home Treatment with full instructions and history of my own case to any lady suffering with female trouble. You can cure yourself at home without the aid of any physician. It will cost you nothing to give the treatment a trial, and if you decide to continue, it will only cost you about 12c. a week. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. I have nothing to sell. Tell other sufferers of it—this is all I ask. It cures all, young or old.

If you feel a bearing-down sensation, sense of impending evil, pain in the back or bowels, creeping feeling up the spine, a desire to cry frequently, hot flashes, weariness, frequent desire to urinate, or if you have Leucorrhea (Whites), Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Tumors or Growths, address Mrs. M. Summers for the Free Treatment and Full Information. Thousands besides myself have cured themselves with it. I send it in plain wrappers.

TO MOTHERS OF DAUGHTERS I will explain a simple Home Treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhea, Green Sickness, and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in young ladies. It will save you anxiety and expense, and save your daughter the humiliation of explaining her troubles to others. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live I can refer you to well-known ladies of your own State or county who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all diseased conditions of our delicate female organism, thoroughly strengthens relaxed muscles and ligaments which cause displacement, and makes women well. Write today, as this offer may not be made again.

MRS. M. SUMMERS

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In demand for outside work, and was candidate for senator on the Prohibition ticket. He recently took a vacation in the Maine woods. Oct. 2, 3 were taken into the church as probationers. For three Sunday evenings recently prominent laymen of the vicinity delivered interesting addresses—Mr. F. M. Fisher, of East Bridgewater, Mr. W. M. Dunbar, of Brockton Heights, and Mr. A. B. Yates, of Brockton. A good spiritual interest prevails. Nov. 13 Evangelist E. W. Kenyon begins a series of meetings. The Sunday-school has a larger attendance than for many years.

Franklin Chapel.—Upon the return of the pastor, Rev. R. M. Wilkins, from his vacation, he found the vestry thoroughly renovated and decorated. The work was done by the Epworth League, Herbert Norcross and J. Lester Gray being the improvement committee. Important repairs have also been made, by the trustees, upon the exterior and interior of the church edifice. Mr. B. S. Kingman, the efficient class-leader, presented the members of his class with tickets to the District Epworth League banquet of Oct. 28. Two have recently been received upon probation. The Sunday evening service has been changed to a preaching service, resulting in an increased attendance. At the week night prayer-meetings an exposition of Ephesians, chapter by chapter, is being given. Rally Day was marked by addresses by Mr. F. W. Anderson, of Central Church, and Mr. W. M. Dunbar, of Pearl St. At the Junior League that day Miss Hemingway, of Singapore, spoke. It is a large Junior League, and Miss Hemingway formed it into a band of the "King's Heralds."

Bridgewater.—A day of prayer was held here, Oct. 20. Sermons were preached by Revs. W. I. Ward, Bernard Copping, W. L. Smith, and Chas. Edward Stowe. A good religious interest prevails. Nov. 6, 2 were received as probationers. Another day of prayer will be held, Nov. 17.

Whitman.—One was received by letter and one upon probation, Nov. 6. Rev. H. W. Brown, the pastor, has been re-elected president of the Brockton Preachers' Meeting.

East Weymouth.—The Sunday-school is divided up into "Reds" and "Blues." It is a success. Rev. W. H. Butler, the pastor, advertised his Sunday evening subjects for October upon an attractive card. They were live subjects. The Boston dailies frequently give a quite full abstract of Mr. Butler's sermons. This church is alive. L. B. CODDING.

Norwich District

Thompsonville.—A season of marked spiritual refreshing attended the special evangelistic services in which the pastor was assisted by Rev. F. K. Stratton, D. D. Backsliders were reclaimed, church members quickened, and a score or more souls were hopefully converted. Dr. Stratton greatly endeared himself to the pastor and people. His bold and fearless preaching of the old truths of the Gospel was

in demonstration of the Spirit and with power. His unfolding of the higher privilege of the believer, in the baptism of the Holy Spirit, was Scriptural, and without a shade of crankism. Presented in clear and forceful teaching, and in the tender and winning spirit that disarms opposition, the people were made hungry for the experience. The pastor, Rev. F. C. Baker, recommends this evangelist as one that no brother need fear to call to his assistance. He is safe and sane, sound and sympathetic, positive and thorough in his work. We are not surprised to know that he is in demand even beyond the bounds of his own Conference. The meetings are to be continued, with the assistance of Presiding Elder Bartholomew, and still larger results are hoped for.

Vernon.—The pastor, Rev. J. Tregaskis, is abundant in labors, and the work of God prospers. Five persons in one family were baptized on a recent Sunday, and two of these (the parents) were received to full membership. Twenty-nine members of the Epworth League have joined a class for Bible study on the "Life of Christ," and a very encouraging interest is manifested by the young people. Mrs. Tregaskis is greatly bereaved in the death of her mother, Mrs. Alonzo A. Brooks, of Brooks Vale, Conn., who passed on to her reward, Oct. 26, at the ripe age of 80 years.

Quarryville.—By unanimous invitation of the quarterly conference Rev. James Tregaskis has been appointed pastor for the remainder of the Conference year, in addition to his charge at Vernon, and growing congregations already attest the favor of the people for his able ministrations. May God give gracious increase as the fruit of his labor!

Warehouse Point.—A good healthy spiritual interest pervades all the services. The average attendance at Sunday-school the past six months has been the largest in the history of the school. At the November communion the pastor, Rev. W. H. Dunnack, received 3 persons to full membership. In the evening service a seeking soul found the Saviour. In the sixteen months of the present pastorate 24 have been received to full membership.

Gardner Lake.—Through the earnest efforts of the pastor, Rev. Frank Chamberlain, the parsonage has received two coats of paint; and the pastor's wife, through the aid of her friends, presented the society with blinds and other improvements, which add greatly to its appearance and comfort.

Old Mystic.—Presiding Elder Bartholomew has recently been with this church for a series of special meetings. Rev. J. N. Patterson, of Mystic, assisted at one of the services. Dr. Bartholomew's words were inspiring and helpful to all. The faithful were encouraged to go forward and lead still more useful lives; those who had become careless consecrated themselves anew to the Master's work; and those who had never publicly responded to the Saviour's invitation, heard as never before His call and were deeply

impressed. It is expected that a number of young people will soon join the church on probation. The pastor, Rev. F. A. Whittlesey, writes: "Would that we had more preachers, evangelists, and presiding elders like Dr. Bartholomew—clear, logical, convincing, and effective in delivering the Master's message of love."

Personal.—Norwich District has been called to mourn the decease of two of its ministers in the active work. Some three weeks ago Rev. G. W. Crabb, supplying the charge at Oneco, had a shock which resulted in death. One of the ministers present at the funeral was Rev. G. L. Camp, of Sterling, the next charge adjoining Oneco. On Wednesday, Nov. 9, he also was stricken down by a shock, and lingered only a few hours. Both of these honored servants of God had rendered useful and heroic service on the smaller charges of the district, and the sympathy of all the brethren goes out towards the bereaved families. Both funerals were attended by Presiding Elder Bartholomew, assisted by neighboring pastors. SCRIPTUM.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE

Boston Preachers' Meeting.—A full report of the very important and interesting addresses on temperance before the Preachers' Meeting last Monday will appear next week. The monthly sermon will be preached next Monday morning by Rev. Edgar Blake, of St. Paul's Church, Manchester, N. H.

Boston District

Brookline, St. Mark's.—A delightful social occasion was enjoyed by this church, Nov. 16, when a welcome was extended to Bishop Daniel A. Goodsell, Dr. William F. Warren, and Judge Loranus E. Hitchcock, who will make St. Mark's his church home for the winter. The reception was under the auspices of the official board, and was attended by a large number of people. The ushers of the evening were Messrs. E. W. Walker, F. O. White, M. W. Short, B. S. Palmer, W. L. Snow, Philip Jacobs, T. Bittenbender, I. W. Rogers, Lowell McNutt, George Treadwell, Robert W. Fay, Sidney A. Burr, Thornton L. Skidmore and Arba R. Skidmore. In the receiving line were W. W. Potter, Esq., president of the board of trustees; Mrs. S. L. Burr, president of the Ladies' Aid Society; Bishop and Mrs. Goodsell, and the Misses Goodsell; Dr. Warren and daughter, Mrs. Ayars; Judge and Mrs. Hitchcock; Rev. Dr. W. T. Perrin, presiding elder, and Mrs. Perrin; Rev. Dr. George S. Butters, pastor of St. Mark's, and Mrs. Butters. Among other guests were noticed Bishop W. F. Mahallen, President W. E.

Huntington, Dean W. M. Warren, Prof. Borden P. Bowne, Prof. Charles W. Rishell, Principal C. C. Bragdon, Miss Potter, Rev. Howard Wilkinson of Newburyport, Rev. Mr. Walker of Allston, Rev. Reginald Heber Howe of Longwood, and Rev. Dr. Sinclair of the Presbyterian Church. During the reception music was furnished by the Edgecomb Trio of Boston. After the social hour the guests were invited to the dining-room, where cake, ice-cream and coffee were served. The room was prettily decorated with red and white, and the tables presented an attractive appearance. The hostesses were Mrs. Silas Peirce, Mrs. Edward H. Nichols, Mrs. Albert Flanders, and Mrs. S. L. Treadwell. The affair was wholly informal, and every one enjoyed the evening.

Westboro.—The third annual fair was held Nov. 9 and 10. A very attractive "Bulletin" and program was issued under the editorship of the pastor, Rev. W. C. Townsend.

Milford.—A live, growing church and a happy pastor are the conditions here. Rally Sunday was an interesting day, with large attendance at all the services. A growing social life, increasing congregations, and inspiring social meetings. The Sunday evening service has an orchestra. The pastor, Rev. W. F. Lawford, makes the splendid record of 700 pastoral calls since Conference.

Winthrop.—On Sunday evening last the 70th anniversary of the church at Winthrop was observed. Rev. J. E. Waterhouse had charge of the services. Reminiscences were given by Warren Belcher, Lorenzo C. Tewksbury and Herman B. Tewksbury, three of the oldest members of the church. David Floyd read a paper in which he sketched the church life of the residents of the "Point" from the days of Deane Winthrop and the Bill family to the date of the church organization. The Bible given to the church at the dedication by Jabez Pratt of Boston was used in the service.

Cambridge District

Sudbury.—Incidentally and from a layman comes the statement: "Rev. A. A. Felch is doing a really splendid work. The services are well attended, and a good interest is evident."

Lowell, Highlands.—The third quarterly conference unanimously requested the reappointment for the third year of Rev. B. F. Kingsley. At the October communion 2 were received on probation and 2 into full connection.

Waltham, Asbury Temple.—At the third quarterly conference, recently held, the pastor, Rev. L. W. Staples, was unanimously and urgently invited back for the fifth year of service with this people. The younger son, Carl, recently operated on for appendicitis, is making very rapid progress towards complete recovery at Waltham City Hospital.

Lynn District

Ipswich.—The Ladies' Aid Society recently gave a unique entertainment, "A Mother Goose Market." This netted the society \$150. The pastor, Rev. Arthur Bonner, has been assisted in a series of pentecostal services by neighboring brethren and by Mr. Edward F. Travis, who is a very acceptable gospel soloist. A much-needed new furnace has been put into the parsonage, greatly to the comfort of the pastor's family.

Melrose.—This church has entered on a new era of privilege and service. The new edifice is admired by all, and is attracting many to the services. Its being without a mortgage is no less an attraction. Another beautiful memorial window is to be put in, to the memory of the late Frank Hunt. The will of Mrs. Sadie Hunt, recently deceased, leaves \$1,000 for the auxiliary of the W. F. M. S. The annual meeting of the New England Conference W. H. M. S. was greatly enjoyed by this church. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Stackpole, was recently assisted by Revs. L. J. Birney and L. A. Nies in a week of profitable revival meetings. Mr. Tennyson Smith has recently lectured here under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. Missionary Sunday, Bishop M. C. Harris, of Japan, preached in the morning, and Rev. S. W. Trousdale in the evening. At the November communion 32 were received by letter, 9 taken on probation, and 5 into full connection. There is a possibility of the next session of the Annual Conference meeting here. N'IMPORTE.

Springfield District

Amherst.—The vestry has been repainted and fitted with electric lights. Cost, \$100, all provided for. Sunday, Nov. 6, an all-day meeting was held. At 9:30 the love-feast was followed by communion, at which Dr. C. S. Walker, of Massachusetts Agricultural College, preached. Three were received by letter. There is marked increase in attendance and interest in the Sunday-school because of "red" and "blue" contest. Rev. W. E. Strong, of the First Congregational Church, preached at 2, Rev. J. P. Kennedy, at 3, and Bishop W. F. McDowell at 4, a sermon of wonderful simplicity and helpfulness; subject, "The Sower." At 6 Epworth League had a rally for mission study; speakers, L. S. Walker of Massachusetts Agricultural College, and W. A. Stevens and N. T. Cole, of Amherst College. The day closed with a revival service. Large numbers from outside the church as well as nearly all of the membership attended these services. Rev. H. P. Smith, of Amherst College and of Higher Criticism fame, recently preached a sermon of rare power and spiritual clearness.

Cushman.—Rev. T. C. Martin, of Amherst, has been appointed to this charge. He preaches on Sunday at 1 o'clock and 5. Here is a community of forty dwellings, mostly American families. The church needs help in several ways—library books, singing books, repairs on vestry, etc. A bell is needed. Fine possibilities. Who will help?

Ware.—Special evangelistic services conducted by the pastor, Rev. John Wriston, are producing good results. There was the largest number at communion, Nov. 6, for years; 4 were received on probation, 5 from probation, 3 by letter, and 2 were baptized. The Sunday-school has advanced—largest membership now in the history of the church. A Home Department and a Cradle Roll are being organized.

Oil Cure for Cancer — Aged 83 — Cancer at Corner of Mouth Cured

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Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

DEAR DOCTORS: I was a little surprised at receiving your letter to know that you had not heard of my being cured of cancer. I thought Dr. McL. would write you. I am very thankful to be able to tell you it was a perfect cure. I am now entirely rid of it, and will recommend it to my friends if they should ever need it. I think it a wonderful treatment.

Yours very truly,

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Cancer permanently cured with soothing, balm oil. No pain. No scar. No experiment. Dr. D. M. Bye's thirty years of success stamp him the master specialist of the day. Convincing evidence in his new book, which will be sent free on request. Address the Home office, Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

EPWORTH LEAGUE Official Tour to Denver

Arrangements are being made by the Cabinet of the First General Conference District Epworth League for tours to the Convention at Denver, Colorado, next July. Trips are planned to suit all purses. The rates are astonishingly low. Notice of details will be given soon. Those interested may correspond with L. L. Dorr, General Secretary, Woburn, Mass.; Chas. R. Magee, 36 Bromfield St., Boston; or, Geo. H. Spencer, President, Everett, Mass.

THE DAY NURSERY AND KINDERGARTEN

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ized. The pastor is making his second round of calls. He is gathering in new families.

South Hadley Falls.—The harvest concert of the Sunday-school was given, Sunday morning, Nov. 6. All departments of the church are wide-awake, ready to respond to the advanced ideas of the pastor, Rev. E. L. Smiley.

C. E. DAVIS.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE

Manchester District

[Ministers on the Manchester District are requested to send items of interest to REV. W. J. ATKINSON, the regular reporter, that he may promptly forward to the HERALD.]

Brookline.—The pastor, Rev. C. W. Dockrill, is having success in this place. On Sunday, Nov. 6, he baptized a lady, the mother of a family, and received her on probation at the same service. On the previous Sunday evening he had the great pleasure of having two ask the way to Zion. It is said that the congregations have not been as large for some years as they are at the present time. The society is about to lose two of its best young men—the brothers Cassius and Ernest Nye. The former move to New York city, and the latter to Sandown, N. H.

Newport.—Rev. C. H. Walters is preaching to large congregations. He recently delivered a series of sermons to young men which were highly spoken of. It is reported that the Sunday evening congregations are the best they have been for a long time. The dearth of young life in the community tells on the churches in the village, our Methodist church suffering with the others. The W. F. M. S. recently held a convention at which, Mrs. J. E. Robins, the Conference president of the W. F. M. S., gave an address, reporting the recent New England Branch meeting of this Society, which was held in New Haven, Conn.

Grasmere.—Rev. J. H. Trow has a splendid Home Department of the Sunday school in Grasmere, of which he is himself the superintendent. The membership is 120. The congregations here are good, the financial situation is easy, and everything moves along nicely. The pastor expects to hold special services in the near future.

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Minneapolis, Minn.

Goffstown.—Rev. J. H. Trow has just closed a week's special services, at which he was assisted by Rev. Messrs. Hitchcock and Danforth, the former preaching four times and the latter three times. The meetings were helpful to the church. The financial condition is better than it was a year ago. The people here, as in Grasmere, say the pastor is a hard and consecrated worker.

Derry, First Church.—There was a pleasant social event here recently in honor of Sister Mary A. Leach, who has been a member of this church for almost sixty-four years. She was converted under the ministry of Rev. Michael Quimby, an uncle of the present pastor. In October occurred the anniversary of her birth, and also in this same month when in young womanhood she was born again. The legal society was also incorporated in October seventy years ago, although Methodism was introduced and a class and society formed some time before. In behalf of her numerous friends, and in recognition of her faithful services and of her intense and self-sacrificing love for the church, the pastor, at a social service held in her honor, presented her with a light-weight, large-type, four volume edition of the Bible. Sister Leach received the testimonial with much emotion, and gave a beautiful testimony concerning her experience of many years of her walk with the Saviour she loves so dearly.

Pastor Quimby recently had the unique experience of remarrying a couple who were divorced over thirty-four years ago. The groom left his wife and family of three or four children before the Civil War broke out. He married twice afterwards, was divorced from one wife, and the other died. Recently from Illinois, his thoughts flew back to New Hampshire, and as a consequence he returned in bodily presence to his first love. A grand wedding ceremony was performed, one of the sons, at present a dentist in Derry, serving as groomsman on the occasion. The groom is an ardent disciple of John Alexander Dowie. Whatever we may think of the modern Elijah, one thing is certain, his teachings have been a blessing to this man, who at his first and fourth wedding took the self-same lady as his bride on each occasion.

The License Question was a live issue in all our country towns on election day. With gratitude we note a general victory for no license all over the State. Within the bounds of Manchester District the fight was strenuous on both sides. The most significant victories were won in the towns of Newport, Claremont, Lebanon and Derry. Without exception our brethren in the ministry were found in the vanguard leading the attack. In some places, as the returns from the election were made known, the church bells rang, rockets were fired, bonfires lighted, and a general jubilee was celebrated. Amid the rejoicings it is said some of our brethren, disregarding their ministerial dignity, paraded the streets, cheered, blew tin horns, and in general played "little boy" once again. Who could blame them? They fought a good fight, and won.

A.

CHURCH REGISTER

POST OFFICE ADDRESS

Rev. Charles Rogers, Newport, Me.

Marriages

CAMERON—GREENLEAF—In Southport, Maine, Nov. 14, by Rev. C. F. Butterfield, of Friendship, Me. George T. Cameron and Annie C. Greenleaf, both of Southport.

CHURCHILL—MCGARITY—In Dedham, Nov. 14, by Rev. E. W. Virgin. Chauncey S. Churchill and Ella Irene McGarity, both of Dedham.

BRIGGS—PILLING—In Sanford, Me., Nov. 15, by Rev. Alex. Hamilton, Fred Briggs and Amy Pilling, both of Sanford.

WANTED.—Rev. J. O. Randall, of Attleboro, Mass., writes: "We need a Methodist physician here. One came three years ago. Last spring, just at Conference time, he was carried away by pneumonia. He had built up a good practice in that time. We have since tried in a quiet way to secure a commanding doctor to come here. He should be a good doctor, perhaps I should say very good, and also a Methodist. We need also a first-class Methodist lawyer."

A Card

The Methodist Ladies' Aid Union, in convention assembled in St. John's Church, Watertown, Oct. 28, extend a unanimous vote of thanks to Bishop Mallalien, all presiding elders, pastors, official members and delegates to General Conference who assisted in bringing to pass the recognition of the Ladies' Aid Societies in the quarterly conference similar to that accorded to the class-meetings, Sunday-school, and Epworth League.

MRS. F. A. PATTERSON, Chairman.

MRS. E. G. CAME,

MRS. A. D. Saxe,

MRS. C. N. JONES,

MRS. RUFUS A. FLANDERS,

MISS LILLA E. KELLY,

Committee.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.—The attention of all Leaguers is called to the announcement in another column of the official tours to the great Denver Convention to be held next July. The rates made by the railroads are lower than ever before, and a large number of our young people should plan to attend the Convention.

GEORGE H. SPENCER,
President.

ITALIAN DAY NURSERY.—To the successful work of the Italian Mission another branch has lately been added—a Day Nursery for Italian children. The need of such an institution has been felt for a long time, and now, through the personal sacrifice of the pastor, Rev. S. Musso, we have been enabled to start. Twenty children have already been taken in, and more will be taken as means permit. The expenses of starting have been nearly \$100, of which only \$30 have been paid or pledged.

We want New England Methodists who are in sympathy with these children, whom only our mission can reach and benefit, to help. Contributions will be gratefully received by the pastor, or by the superintendent of the Day Nursery, Miss E. B. Baker. Donations for Thanksgiving are also earnestly solicited. Address correspondence to the Italian Mission Hall, 287 Hanover St., Boston. Contributions will be acknowledged in these columns.

E. B.



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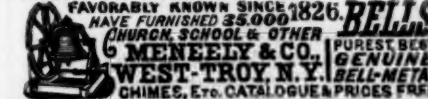


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OBITUARIES

For the dear life of such remembered sweetness
Lived close with thine, thy life must be more
sweet;
And for the spirit ripened to completeness,
Thine must be more complete.

Thou must climb faster for the aspiration
To walk henceforth where those swift feet
have trod;
Thou art but fuller for the desolation
That shuts thee in with God.

Death is but life passed on; the sure progression
Bears in its sweep thy life to that high sphere;
Thus time's dread losses gain the grand possession
In the eternal year.

— E. E. Lay.

Adams.—Robert W. Adams departed this life, Sunday morning, Oct. 30, 1904, at his home in Groveland, Mass., having attained the age of 76 years.

After nearly a half-century of consistent Christian living in one community, and worshipping in the same church, who can adequately measure the extent of Mr. Adams' influence, or tell the story of his godly life? One and all had been helped at some point by his practical Christian life. He excelled as a class-leader, and had the blessed privilege of seeing many conversions under his leadership and guidance. He reviewed this part of his life to the writer on the evening before his decease, and spoke of it as one of the happiest experiences of his life.

As his health gradually declined, he was obliged to give up his active work as a soul-winner, but the power of his prayers was felt long after he was unable to attend the services of the church which he loved. He realized that his work was finished upon earth, and but for human ties of love which endeared him to the home and loved ones, he would have longed to be absent from the body to be present with the Lord. Never was there a truer exemplification of Paul's statement, "There is a natural body and there is a spiritual body," than in the life of this saint of God. So full of the Spirit of God was he, that he became a source of inspiration and help to the various young ministers of Boston University who served the church at which he worshipped. His hallowed influence will long linger in the community where he lived, and his memory be held sacred for years to come.

He leaves a devoted wife, two sons, and three sisters, besides a host of friends who will greatly miss his inspiring and cheerful presence as well as his words of counsel, which were always so practical and helpful.

The funeral service was held at his residence on Tuesday, Nov. 1, when two of his former pastors, Rev. J. E. Waterhouse, of Winthrop, and Rev. R. C. Johnson, of Wilmington, and his present pastor, Rev. C. H. Hauger, paid tender tributes to his character and work. The interment was at the Groveland Cemetery.

CHARLES H. HAUGER.

Hobbs.—Mr. Samuel Hidden Hobbs, of Milo, Maine, was born Nov. 14, 1817, and died in Milo, Sept. 13, 1904.

Mr. Hobbs was converted at the early age of sixteen through the efforts of a pious mother. Soon after his conversion he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Milo, and remained a member of that church until his death. He was ever an earnest, conscientious Christian man and was loved by all who knew him. His home was a place where the Methodist circuit-preacher was sure to find a welcome, and many a class-meeting was held there with Mr. Hobbs as leader. Again and again his townsmen honored him by making

him their choice for selectman and collector of taxes. He was for thirty years a member of the Masonic Lodge of Milo. He was united in marriage with Caroline F. Buchan, who departed this life last January.

He leaves to mourn their loss three daughters—Mrs. J. W. Monro, Mrs. E. L. Booddy, and Mrs. J. L. Martin, wife of the undertaker at Milo.

After prayer at the home of Mr. J. L. Martin, the funeral was held from the Baptist Church of Milo, conducted by Rev. J. O. Rutter, of Brownville, assisted by Rev. Mr. Murray, pastor of the Milo Baptist Church. After the service at the church the Free Masons, who had turned out in a body, took charge of the remains.

J. O. R.

Merrill.—Anne Elizabeth Blakemore, wife of Moses W. Merrill, of Newton Centre, Mass., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 28, 1832, and died in Newton Centre, Mass., Oct. 19, 1904, aged 71 years and 11 months.

Mrs. Merrill's parents—the late William and Letitia Blakemore—coming from Birmingham, England, first settled in Philadelphia, and then in Boston. Devoutly religious and identified with the activities of the church, they became members, first, of Bromfield St., and later of North Russell St. Church. Here the daughter rendered valuable service as organist and teacher in the Sunday-school and as a member of the choir. She united in full membership during the pastorate of Rev. N. E. Cobleigh in 1853. She was married to Moses W. Merrill, Nov. 12, 1854, by Rev. J. A. Adams. The later years were spent in Roslin-



ELIZABETH BLAKEMORE MERRILL

dale and Newton Centre, where, as in all other places, their home has been closely identified with the church.

Divining the nature and seriousness of her illness, she refrained from any mention of it, minimizing its gravity, lest there should be on the part of the family undue anxiety on her account. With such rare and beautiful courage she fell asleep, October 19, within a few weeks of her 72d birthday, and a shorter time of the fiftieth anniversary of her marriage.

This is a brief survey of a life whose treasures cannot be spoken in words and whose value is beyond measure. Retiring and modest in the extreme, her home was the centre of her life and influence. Here for nearly fifty years she lived a sweet, conscientious, and devoted life, training her children to the pursuit of noble aims and the following of the highest ideals. The growing deafness of her husband caused her to be increasingly his companion and comfort. Whatever the duty or the burden of the hour might be, she performed it with an uncomplaining fortitude and a forgetfulness of self that could have had its springs in but one source—the life of the Master. She was ever in full accord with the religious activities and beneficences of her husband, and many have been the bounties in which she has joined.

The mourning family to which her life has meant so much are not in this hour

alone in their sorrow. To the circle of her friends her passing means a vacancy which never can be filled. The benediction of her quiet and unassuming presence will be greatly missed by the church at Newton Centre. Truly, it was good to have known her. Her sacred influence lives on in many hearts to whom she has been help and inspiration, pure, sweet, modest, unchanging, in a world where such lives are so greatly needed.

Of her immediate family, a husband and five children, two sons and three daughters—William B. and Sherburne, Mrs. Philip H. Butler and Mrs. Geo. L. West, all of Newton Centre, and Mrs. W. F. Pillsbury, of Chicago—survive her.

The funeral services were conducted at her home in Newton Centre, Oct. 22, by President William E. Huntington and her pastor, and that which was mortal was laid to rest in Newton Cemetery, under the beautiful leaves and blue skies of autumn, "looking to the general resurrection of the last day and the life of the world to come."

R. T. FLEWELLING.

Fogg.—Mrs. Sarah J. Wilcox Fogg, wife of Rev. John B. Fogg, died at her home in Monmouth, Maine, from a shock of paralysis, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1904.

Mrs. Fogg was born in Monmouth, Me., Dec. 10, 1827. At the age of fifty-nine she was converted under the labors of the writer in the early fall of 1883, and by him baptized and received into the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which church she remained a faithful member until transferred by the Master to the church triumphant, which is before the throne of God.

G. D. HOLMES.

Dennett.—Mrs. Mary H. (Deering) Dennett, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Sawyer) Deering, was born in South Paris, Maine, Oct. 25, 1820, and passed to the higher life from Saco, Maine, July 12, 1904.

She was married to James H. Dennett, Jan. 22, 1844, and lived in South Paris. Two children were given to their care: Samuel D. Dennett, who died in 1868, aged 16 years, and Francis J. Dennett, who died in 1880, aged 24 years. Since the death of her husband, which occurred about twenty five years ago, Mrs. Dennett has made her home in Saco, living the most of the time with Mrs. Lucy Darling, who tenderly cared for her every need.

From the very first of her Christian life, which began at the age of twelve, Mrs. Dennett has had a most blessed experience. While

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THIS CARD APPEARS EVERY OTHER WEEK

health and strength were given she was found in her place in the meetings of the church she loved so well. Her testimony was clear and hopeful; she knew Him in whom she had believed. About four years ago her strength began to fail, after nearly fourscore blessed years in the Master's service. She still clung closely to her Bible—her pastor has many times finished reading the chapter to her. She loved the Word of God, which had become so precious by the many long years of reading and thinking. She was a very active worker in the Woman's Home Missionary Society. Scores have enjoyed many of the comforts of life as the result of her patient and persistent toil for them. She was a liberal supporter of all the work of the church and loved by all who knew her not only for her works' sake, but also for her own. To the last her faith was clear, and she was ready. Her memory is blessed. May God raise up others to carry on the good work in which she was so faithful!

F.

Coburn. — Mrs. Sarah W. (Tilston) Coburn was born in Billerica, Mass., Dec. 23, 1812, and died in Nashua, N. H., Nov. 14, 1901.

Part of her early life was spent in Pelham and Lowell. While living in Lowell she was encouraged by Rev. Abraham D. Merrill, her pastor, to attend Wilbraham Academy, for which she was ever grateful. In 1840, in Lowell, she was married to Mr. Cyrus Coburn, and resided for a time at Willimantic, Conn., West Boylston, Mass., and Hudson, N. H. For the last thirty-eight years she has resided at Nashua. She was a woman of marked character and strong faith, and was a faithful wife and mother.

She leaves, to mourn their loss, three sons and three daughters—Edward R., Mary E., and Mrs. Fannie Hadlock, of Nashua, Charles W., of Randolph Co., West Virginia, Geo. N., of Lowell, and Mrs. Josie C. Bowler, of Saxonville.

Her funeral occurred in Nashua, her son in-law, Rev. John A. Bowler, officiating.

J. A. B.

Crocker. — William Bense Crocker was born, Dec. 20, 1856, at Cotuitport, in the town of Barnstable, Mass., and passed away very suddenly on August 4, 1904, at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

For twenty-five years the Methodist Episcopal Church at Holbrook has felt the beneficent influence of the truly holy life of this man. He was received into the church at Holbrook, Nov. 9, 1879, by Rev. Nelson Edwards. As the society at that time was only six months old, Mr. Crocker has been considered practically a charter member. For a number of years he was a class-leader, and the writer recalls how, at the last meeting of the church records committee, Mr. Crocker lingered upon the names of the members of his class preserved in the church record; he always felt the great worth of every soul with whom he had any dealings.

Our brother found Christ as his all in all very early in life. His conversion was not of the pronounced type of which we often hear; it was rather the gradual unfolding of a life of wondrous purity, in response to the beams of the Sun of Righteousness, shed inwardly. The later experience of this truly model Christian as well, was unmarked by demonstration, but a rare testimonial to the steadfastness of his Christian experience has often been heard from the lips of his neighbors and fellow townsmen, in such words as these: "He is always the same; we can depend upon him." No one was better aware of this sterling quality than his pastor. All who have ministered to this people will corroborate the statement of the writer that Mr. Crocker was absolutely to be depended upon as touching any Christian duty. If in health he was always at the services, even though but two or three others were there with him. The pastor knew that William B. Crocker would stand by him in any endeavor. Having these qualities, Mr. Crocker has most acceptably filled the positions of Sunday school superintendent, class-leader, steward, trustee, and teacher in the Sunday school.

On Sunday, July 31, our brother was in his usual place in the services of the church, and

performed his usual duties. On Tuesday he returned from work feeling ill. On Wednesday, upon advice of his physician, he was removed to the Hospital in Boston, where, in spite of the best surgical aid, he passed on, Thursday evening. His last hours were quietly triumphant, and no shadow of doubt eclipsed the Sun of Righteousness, which still shines upon him.

Mrs. Crocker, two daughters and a son make up this sadly bereaved home. As the pastor was absent in New Hampshire at the time of Mr. Crocker's death, the funeral was conducted by Rev. Albert E. Legg, of South Braintree, and Rev. Oscar J. Aldrich. The last service was held in the church so highly favored by the life, and so grievously bereaved by the death, of this beloved man, Sunday, August 7.

ERNEST W. BURCH.

Red Cross Work

MISS CLEMENTINA BUTLER.

The missionaries at the Aoyama Jo Gakuin, Tokyo, have had an opportunity to visit the wounded soldiers in the Red Cross hospital just opened in the neighborhood of the school. They found the superintendent very friendly, and the convalescents eager for books or papers. A little organ in the reading-room was pressed into service, and a few hymns brought such a number of invalids to listen that the room was crowded. The missionaries write begging for picture cards, either Scripture scenes or pretty little views on which a text can be pasted. These will be given to the men, or hung upon the bare walls of the hospital. It is estimated that by the time this is read two thousand wounded from Port Arthur and Liao-Yang will be in this hospital. Can we not aid by sending immediately some cards and helps to these missionaries, who are visiting the hospital three times weekly, and who turn to us for something with which to brighten the weary day of convalescence of these brave soldiers?

Do up small parcels and mail to Miss Anna V. Bing, Aoyama Jo Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan. Even advertising cards can be pressed into service, as the missionaries paste texts in Japanese over the printed words. What we send now will be just in time to gladden the Christmas day for the men. Don't let this urgent call be forgotten; but as we see the daily accounts of the awful suffering of this war, let us remember that we can help even in this small way. Large Sunday-school pictures will be particularly acceptable, as the superintendent has given permission for anything appropriate to be hung on the bare pine walls. Even if they are not of this year's lesson, they will serve a good purpose. Let us reach out our hands to these our suffering neighbors!

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Saves labor, time, health

"The New Evangelism"

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mence a Christian life; but there was no response.

The house was about two-thirds full. Most of the people were above middle life—many with silvery hair. There were many clergymen, but not many young people. It was a clear moonlight night. The meetings were exploited in the papers and advertised on the fenders of the street cars. I write you these particulars that your readers at a distance may see and hear through the medium of your correspondent. It would give me infinitely more pleasure to be able to tell you that multitudes thronged the church and that hundreds were inquiring, "What must we do to be saved?"

There was a larger audience on Thursday evening, and an increase of interest. The theme of Dr. Dawson's sermon was, "The Last Step." It was an elaboration of the Scripture, "And He went a little further," which refers to our Lord leaving His disciples at the edge of the olive grove while He went into His Gethsemane. The sermon was personal, pointed, suggestive, searching, appealing. In these addresses there is not the slightest tendency toward uneasy liberalism or the use of any uncertain terminology, and no apologetic explanation or defence of the Scriptures. It is the old-fashioned, orthodox, natural, and confident Gospel. The speaker said this last step made Jesus the world's Redeemer. Only those who go a little further become heroes. How few church people are willing to take the last step of self-denial! A step further, and Jesus found God. Sometimes the step is in the dark, but some men do not get hold of God's hand until they reach out in the night. Go a little further, and doubt your doubts. When you come to die it will avail you nothing that you almost took the last step.

Such truths as these constituted this wholesome sermon; if unbelievers were not awakened, Christians were warned and inspired. In response to an invitation for people to stand who wished prayers for themselves or for others, about a dozen persons arose.

Dr. Dawson preached to crowded houses on Sunday, and on Monday night delivered an address on evangelism, and left on Tuesday morning for London. The interest in the meetings increased nightly, but because of the impersonal character of the services it is impossible to tell how many persons have accepted Christ as their Saviour as a result of this endeavor.

Your New England readers are, perhaps,

familiar with Dr. Dawson's address, which he has delivered on several occasions, in which he defined the "New Evangelism;" but after careful observation during this eight days' meeting, I am gratified to say that the "new evangelism," so called, seems to me to be only the old evangelism anew. It is new only to those who are hearing it or applying it for the first time. To Methodists the doctrines and methods are familiar, and the spirit and purpose are identical with the purpose and spirit so fruitfully employed by us for a hundred and fifty years. If there is anything new in this present evangelism that is its weakness, and all in it that is old is its strength.

The old evangelism of John Wesley combines completely "culture and evangelistic power;" it successfully avoids "barbarous medievalism or dead philosophy." All announcements of a "new evangelism" today are only the tardy discovery and application of mighty secrets which were revealed decades ago to the Wesleys, Whitefield and Jonathan Edwards.

These meetings were instructive and entertaining, but they lacked response from those who needed salvation. Perhaps the failure to use specific methods was one reason for the absence of immediate results. An altar of prayer, an inquiry-room, a company of trained workers, an after meeting for testimony and personal touch—all of these seemed to be needed. Perhaps there were many persons who might have desired to accept Christ who did not know how. It will not do to discount the emotions in the religious life; "for with the heart man believeth unto righteousness." Christ makes His appeal to the heart; and any "mission" or revival service in which the heart-throb of the preacher and his church is not heard is not apt to be the occasion when wandering men will cry out: "What must I do to be saved?" A noted preacher in the pulpit, and the long-distance, rapid-firing artillery of even a whole page of a daily paper, should be considered merely as incidental accessories to any great evangelistic influence. There is no substitute for heart examination, sorrow for sin, importuning and intercessory prayer, and wrestling with God. Dr. Dawson's best sermons and those which more strongly gripped his audiences were those in which he appealed directly to the emotions of his hearers.

The pastors of Highbury Quadrant Church and Plymouth Church are both sincere, able, godly men. These meetings were held with an earnest desire to improve the spiritual condition of this city. The Word of God was faithfully expounded, and we may be sure that in so far as

this undertaking has reached the level of worthiness, it will receive the blessing of Christ and bring forth fruit.

Epworth League Board of Control

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recommended the advisability of holding the annual meeting of the Board of Control early in May, and the publication of the Year Book in June be taken under consideration. Dr. Randall also made a favorable report concerning the International League Convention, which is to be held in Denver next July. All signs point to a gathering of great interest and numbers at that time. Various other recommendations were made by the General Secretary, all of which were duly referred to proper committees.

Reports were also received from the assistant secretary for work among the colored Conferences, Rev. I. Garland Penn; from Dr. Frederick Munz, secretary of the German work; and from the treasurer and assistant treasurer of the League. Reports of the secretaries indicated that progress was being made in the respective departments of work represented by them. Mrs. Annie E. Smiley, superintendent of Junior work, was present and made her report.

At the second session Bishop Berry announced the resignation of Dr. Horace L. Jacobs, of Central Pennsylvania Conference, from the Board of Control, and appointed in his place Dr. J. Ellis Bell, of the same Conference.

The work of the board was carried on by subcommittees, the reports of some of which were of great importance. The committee on the reorganization of the central office reported that the secretary should have entire charge of all of the departments of League activity heretofore managed by the vice-president, and that as far as the chapters of the League are concerned the study of our church benevolences should be directed from the central office, and the enlistment of the League activities should be under its control. It also expressed its satisfaction that through the direction of the General Secretary it was now possible for the central office to reassume special missionary work formerly conducted by that office.

The board recommended the employment of a Junior League secretary, and of sufficient assistants in the office of the General Secretary to enable him to carry on all the special work outlined in his report. A simpler course of study for general use in the Junior Leagues was also recommended.

A committee of arrangements and program for the Denver Convention was appointed to represent the Methodist Episcopal Church at the International Convention. This committee consists of Bishop Berry, Dr. Randall, Dr. Herben, Dr. Copeland, Dr. Filben, and Mr. Daniels.

The order of the day for the second morning was the election of officers. Dr. Ward Platt was elected vice-president; Dr. R. S. Copeland, treasurer; Rev. I. Garland Penn, assistant secretary for work in the colored Conferences; Mr. L. J. Price, assistant treasurer to handle funds for the colored work. In addition to this election an advisory committee of three was appointed, consisting of Drs. Rawls and Frizzelle, and Mr. Schroetter.

On the evenings of the sessions the members of the board made addresses at the mass meetings in the various churches of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and the near by suburban towns, and had the opportunity of presenting the work of the Epworth League to a large number of interested hearers. A number of them also participated in the program of the Pittsburgh Conference Epworth League Convention, which was held at Vandergrift, Pa.



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